

**Tejeda Has Agrarian Force**  
A government statement said that Colonel Tejeda, with a force of about 2000 military police and conscripts



Cruz, trying to cut the rebel lines of communications.

Their purpose is to prevent the forces under Gen. Simon Aguirre from joining those under Gen. Jesus Aguirre and thus deal what they believe would be a decisive blow to the rebellion in this area.

An official statement says that the naval forces which steamed out to sea at the beginning of the rebellion, wireless messages assuring the Government of their loyalty.

The police of Mexico City began a round-up of all vagabonds and suspicious characters for the purpose of insuring order in the city. Complete tranquillity prevails in the capital. The inhabitants see and know nothing of the revolution except what they read in the newspapers. Occasionally troops are seen marching to the railway station.

### Revolt Described as Long on Plans, Short on Ideals

NEW YORK.—The revolution now going on in Mexico is the most coherent revolt that has occurred there since the Francisco I. Madero rising in 1911, according to persons informed in Mexican affairs.

It was declared that plans for the revolution have been maturing since last July and that for months the revolutionaries have been receiving military supplies that have been going into Mexico through under-cover channels.

In addition to these supplies, equipment and other material belonging to the garrisons which revolted are in the hands of the rebels.

"By all the signs, the Obregonista movement is a scheduled outbreak," said Howard T. Oliver, publisher of the Mexican News Digest and widely known as an expert on Mexican affairs.

"It is too well organized to be a haphazard proposition, and it is more cohesive than similar episodes in Mexico's revolutionary history. There are several reasons for this. One of them is that the Obregonista leaders know the revolutionary business.

"The outbreak comes shortly after the Christian Science Monitor.

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy.

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some very serious criticisms and challenges of the Mexican Government by Gilberto Valenzuela, Mexican Minister to Great Britain until early in December. The revolutionaries are said to have been accumulating war supplies belonging to the Mexican Government for several months.

Declaring that the outbreak is actuated by none of the ideals of good government and that the revolutionary leaders are prompted alone by personal hatreds and the desire for selfish profit, Miguel Belarano, director of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce here, said that without question the rebels had been seeking support, both in the United States and abroad, for many months.

"Three million Mexicans are now living in the United States," Mr. Belarano said. "Among them are some discontented ones who would favor changes in the Mexican Government."

Mr. Belarano described the Porfirio Gil Administration as "the beginning of an era of economic rehabilitation, in which the help of Ambassador Morrow has been of invaluable assistance."

In other informed Mexican quarters here it was said that it will be several days before the real strength of the movement against the Constitutional Government of Mexico can be determined, and that at this moment it was impossible to tell how strong it was among the people. It was added that its present aspect was that of being wholly a military rising.

### Both Sides Bolster Lines Along United States Border

NOGALES, Ariz. (AP)—Mexican federal and revolutionist have been strengthening their positions in the border area.

The 500 troops at the revolutionary garrison in Nogales, Sonora, just across the international line, were augmented by 1000 soldiers under Fausto Topete, Governor of Sonora and one of the military leaders of the revolt. The troops were moved from Hermosillo, capital of the State.

Loyal federal forces under Gov. Abelardo Rodriguez completed pontoon bridges across the Colorado River between Baja California and Sonora. General Gastelum, a subordinate of Rodriguez, was awaiting development of plans for a movement against the insurrectionists in Sonora.

More than 6000 Mayo and Yaqui Indians have joined the rebel army in Sonora, highway engineers returning here from Hermosillo said. Most of these were reported moving southward against federal forces in Sinaloa.

Officers in command of rebel forces in Naco and Agua Prieta, Sonora, appeared concerned over reports that troops under General Escobar at Monterrey had met reverses, but Gen. Francisco Borque, commanding the insurrectionists in Sonora, said he was officially advised that General Escobar had merely withdrawn his men to a stronger position.

The fourth day of the revolt found loyal federal troops in control of all border cities, except those in Sonora. Nuevo Laredo, opposite Laredo, Tex., retained its allegiance to the Mexico City Government and was being used as a base of operations against the rebels driven from Monterrey.

Priests of the Roman Catholic churches in Sonora planned to hold

the first masses since July, 1926, in accordance with Governor Topete's proclamation revoking the religious laws several days ago.

The Rev. José M. Pablos said he would assail the Calles Administration in a sermon at Nogales, Sonora, and urged his congregation to pray for the success of the revolution. "It is a fight for life," the priest declared. "Either this present movement must triumph or once more we must give up our liberty."

### Federals Near El Paso March to Meet Rebels

EL PASO, Tex. (AP)—Under command of Gen. Ignacio Flores, 200 federal soldiers have left Juarez to proceed against a detachment of 400 revolutionists believed to be advancing against the city.

The rebel forces were reported as being 25 miles from the border city. Contact between the opposing forces was expected within a few hours.

Observers in South El Paso gaining at Juarez through field glasses, reported seeing federal soldiers stationed on the roofs of Juarez buildings as snipers. Machine guns had been mounted around barricades at the garrison and at the principal street intersections.

Following reports that a pro-revolutionary movement was gaining headway in Juarez, the federal established military rule, took over the customs house, disarmed police and Mayor Augustine Gallo and a number of other town officials.

On this side of the border, United States army officials at Fort Bliss watched the situation closely. They indicated that American troops would cross the border and enter Juarez should fighting develop there in such a way as to endanger Americans in El Paso.

Gen. R. Ramos, who resigned as Assistant Secretary of War to assume command of the troops in Juarez, said he would defend Juarez unless overwhelmingly outnumbered, in which case he will withdraw his troops and retreat.

General Ramos came to El Paso by airplane from Brownsville, and in an interview with El Continental, Spanish language newspaper, outlined a part of the Government's plan of operations.

In the Sonora area, he said, General Cardenas is organizing troops to attack the rebels. He is recruiting upward of 10,000 men in the states of Aguascalientes, Queretaro and Michoacan.

### Federals Enter Sonora

MEXICALI, Baja California, Mex. (AP)—Gen. Abelardo Rodriguez, Governor of the northern district of Baja California, has returned and announced that he had taken possession of San Luis, Sonora, in the name of the Federal Government.

The town was taken without fighting, he reported. He is recruiting troops by federal soldiers. The taking of San Luis marks the first offensive action of federal troops in Sonora. Other parts of the state are held by the revolutionists. San Luis is south of Yuma, Ariz.

**Rebels Advance in Sinaloa**

NOGALES, Ariz. (AP)—Advices to the Associated Press from Guasave, Sinaloa, stated that General Iturbide, leading a body of rebel troops, was advancing southward and expected to take Culiacan, the state capital of Sinaloa.

### BOSTON SCHOLARSHIP SOLD IN GERMANY

HAMBURG (AP)—The American scholarship Albatross, put up for auction at the demand of her crew, has been sold to local ship brokers for \$10,800. The scholarship, which sailed from Boston, July 12, with 119 pupils aboard, was deserted by most of the pupils at different European ports so that only 21 remained when she reached Hamburg.

The Albatross was backed by the American Nautical School, Inc., of Boston. Proceeds of the sale will be used to satisfy wage claims.

## MINISTERS URGE ASSIMILATION OF MINORITIES

Chamberlain and Briand Warn Stresemann of His Attitude on Question

GENEVA.—The Council of the League of Nations has decided to appoint a committee for drawing up proposals for the improvement of the existing machinery for dealing with minority petitions. Thus Dr. Gustav Stresemann succeeded in getting something out of the discussion on the minorities question and this may prove useful to him on his return to Berlin, where he has to meet a difficult situation.

He was reminded by Sir Austen Chamberlain and Aristide Briand that minorities had their duties as well as their rights, and that the exploitation of their grievances for political purposes would not be tolerated by the victorious powers. Dr. Stresemann was warned of using on behalf of minorities Article 19 of the Covenant of the League, under which appeal may be made to the Assembly of the League for a revision of treaties.

Nor would Sir Austen Chamberlain or M. Briand admit Dr. Stresemann's thesis that minorities should be treated against attempts to assimilate them in the life of the countries to which they belonged. On the contrary, they argued that the assimilation of minorities is the most desirable solution of the problem, provided they were allowed to maintain their own racial culture, the best analogy, according to Sir Austen, being the position of Scotsmen in England.

M. Briand ridiculed Dr. Stresemann's pretensions to idealism in the matter of minorities. The German Foreign Secretary, however, kept his temper, for after all his main point had been conceded that existing machinery for the hearing of minority petitions must be improved, so there may be more publicity and less delay in dealing with them.

## Coal Trade Gaining Baldwin Affirms

LONDON.—That the present increase in the demand for British coal is not entirely due to climatic conditions, having been apparent, though to a less degree, before weather conditions threatened Europe had any effect, was the opinion of Stanley Baldwin, British Premier, according to an official report of an interview between the Premier and the executive of the Miners' Federation.

Mr. Baldwin pointed out that the

increase in the demand for coal had been met almost entirely by fuller employment for those on the colliery books without any substantial increase in the number of the employed. Even with improvement in trade, he said, there would still be a big surplus of labor in the mining areas and he urged the transfer of surplus unemployed miners into employment in other industries. He appealed to the Miners' Federation to see that full advantage was taken of the Government's schemes for training and transferring boys and adults. In order that they might have the benefit of the opportunities that existed for employment in other parts of the country.

## Rockefeller Likes Museum Plans

No Conditions Made Except That Building Be Finished by End of 1930

JERUSALEM.—John D. Rockefeller Jr., on his first visit to Palestine, interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, expressed himself as much pleased with the plans for a Rockefeller Museum of Archaeology here, which he said will belong to the people of Palestine.

Mr. Rockefeller described himself as a "silent partner" in all the institutions he endows. "Our only wish is that the object be wholly worth while and those entrusted with it competent to carry it out."

No conditions have been made concerning the museum except that the building be finished by the end of 1930.

Mr. Rockefeller said he had no business problems on this trip and will visit Haifa, but is not examining the Mosul pipe line on the question of not going to Iraq. He and his wife are hurrying back to the United States to pass Easter with his four sons from college.

Speaking of Egypt and Palestine, he said, "The more I see of ancient lands the more humble I become. The great structures of antiquity show how much we have to learn from the ancients."

## GUIDES BAND STARTS FOR UNITED STATES

BRUSSELS.—The famous band of the Guides Regiment has left Brussels for Southampton to embark thence for the United States, where it will give concerts in the big cities.

Many notable civil and military personages, among whom was the Defense Minister, came to bid the musicians farewell. A brilliant reception in the band's honor was held in the Palace of Fine Arts. The speakers eulogized Anglo-American friendship and wished success to the concert programs which will be extremely varied, ranging from Bach to Stravinsky.

## PETROL PRICES DISCUSSED IN BRITISH HOUSE

Baldwin Explains Government's Attitude on the Increase of 2 1/4d. Per Gallon

LONDON.—The British Government has decided to ask the oil companies to explain their reasons for the recent 2 1/4d. per gallon rise in the price of petrol, which has excited so much feeling as to have become an important political issue here.

In announcing this decision in the House of Commons, replying to numerous questions on this burning subject, Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, explained that the Government in no way desired to prejudice the issue. It was fully alive to the effects of the rise but these have to be dealt with upon general grounds and not with reference to the Government's holding of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company stock, since under the agreement made when these holdings were acquired, the Government was precluded from interfering with the company's commercial management. Under these circumstances, the Government's representatives in the company had not reported the recent change in price to the Treasury.

The Government, he added, held that the public was generally best served by leaving questions of price to private enterprises. This view was qualified, however, where the supply of an important public utility was concerned. Mr. Baldwin declined in response to further questions to indicate what action the Government contemplated taking in the event of its being unsatisfied with the oil company's answers.

## ANTARCTIC VESSEL TO BE GONE 12 MONTHS

LONDON.—Capt. John King Davis, director of the investigation into the marine department of the Commonwealth of Australia, has been appointed second in command of the antarctic expedition under Sir Douglas Mawson, which is to leave the West India dock, in the Discovery, in June for the southern seas. The final arrangements will be made at Hobart, Tasmania.

Sir Douglas takes a staff of 10 members besides 26 in the crew and expects to spend 12 months in the antarctic.

## INQUIRY DEMANDED ON ORLOFF FORGERY

BERLIN (AP)—The American Embassy in Berlin has been instructed by the State Department at Washington to interest itself officially in the Vladimir Orloff forgery case as William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, is deeply concerned.

Orloff, a Russian exile, was arrested on charges in connection with the forging and sale of documents which sought to show that Senators Borah and Norris had accepted bribes from the Soviet Russian Government. The United States Senate Committee found these papers forgeries.

## University Aims to Take Guessing Out of Farming

California Growers Get New Advice of Crop and Soil and Market Conditions

BERKELEY, Calif.—Farmers are being given practical aid by the University of California in determining what to raise this year.

From apples to walnuts and beet to barley, the college of agriculture, a department of the university, has analyzed the prospects of the present season. In co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture it is attempting to supplant rural guesswork with studied planning based upon market trends and production figures.

A report prepared under direction of H. R. Wellman, agricultural economics specialist at the university, says:

"If farmers are to avoid losses which result from extreme expansion or contraction, these facts should be given careful consideration when increasing or decreasing acreage of crops or numbers of livestock."

That the university is not attempting to advise individual farmers specifically what they should or should not do, however, is carefully stated by Mr. Wellman. Nothing, it is explained, can take the place of wise judgment on the part of the grower himself.

## Roses

By Bobbink & Atkins

THIS Catalogue describes and prices old favorites. Roses as well as modern novelties. Many varieties are shown in accurate colors; instructions are simplified; pen and ink sketches show planting steps, and how to secure the most flowers. Varieties are classified and arranged to make ordering easy. A copy will be mailed on request to those who intend to plant roses.

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## Export Business Does Not Wait for Recognition, Dr. Micheles Says in Report

### Hurt Own Markets

Russia's desire to strengthen its industrial foundation, according to the report, "strengthens the impression that the Soviet Government will turn for the purchases necessary to the fulfillment of its plans to the countries best prepared to supply its needs: these are not necessarily

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### NEW CABLE LINE PLANNED

BERLIN (AP)—A new German transatlantic cable line via the Azores Islands to the United States has been decided upon by the German Atlantic Telegraph Company after negotiations here with Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company. It is hoped the line will be functioning by the summer of 1930.

MAKESHIFT DWELLINGS IN GREECE  
View of Congested Quarters in Which the Government Has Placed the Urban Section of Its New Population, the Best That Could Be Done With the Small Funds Available for the Purpose.

## OPENED IN MEXICO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—A "woman's exchange," designed to help needy women to help themselves, has been organized by Americans here. A membership card for one year at a moderate price will entitle each member to sell her handiwork or other product, needle work, arts and crafts, or other goods, and to place orders in the exchange headquarters.

The organizing committee is of an international character and consists of women interested in charitable and welfare work of various nationalities, with Americans predominating.

Since 1920 great efforts have been made to create new industries. Eight years ago there were only 2905 industrial enterprises, employing 36,124 workers. Last year there were about 4000 enterprises employing over 60,000 hands and 140,000 h. p. The manufacture of silk has made considerable progress, more than 1000 tons of natural silk being worked annually, besides the goods produced by recently established factories of artificial silk. In Athens, Piraeus, Syra\* and Macedonia, cotton thread is fabricated in quantities amounting

Articles in the magazine will cover a wide scope, dealing with intellectual history, and that of arts and natural sciences as well as the more familiar political and economic aspects of history. Bernadotte E. Schmidt, professor of modern history at the University of Chicago, is editor. Seven other universities are represented on the board of editors.

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Their increased numbers is taken as an illustration that all game birds would multiply and become abundant again if they were properly safeguarded against pot hunters and snare and other food traps. They prey upon the young and the nests of the parent birds.

**SULPHUR FOUND IN CHILE**  
SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—A miner, Juan Golcovik, is reported to have found one of the largest naturally crystallized sulphur beds in the world close to the Punata volcano in the Department of Loa.

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## UNITED STATES SAID TO EXPLOIT THE INDIVIDUAL

Argentine Education Head Thinks College Degree Slight Culture

Praising the new tendency between the North and South American republics by which "secrecy has been replaced by confidence, and indifference by open friendship," Ernesto Nelson, chairman of the Board of Education of Argentina and head of the delegation of Argentine educators who are touring the United States, addressed the Boston University Institute of world affairs on Wednesday.

Criticizing the extreme democratic tendencies of higher education in the United States, which "by extending the rights of the individual, lowers the standard of culture," Mr. Nelson outlined ways in which the United States might well turn toward the Argentine for educational improvement.

"The big difference between Argentine and American education lies in the matter of restrictive measures," said Mr. Nelson. "The university occupies a more important part in South American life than in North America. With the university degree leading to many government positions, educational requirements are more and more severe, a high grade is placed on culture and social prestige goes hand in hand with university training. The

## FILIPINO SELECTED AS TRADE DELEGATE TO UNITED STATES

MANILA (AP)—Eugene A. Gilmore, acting Governor-General, announced that Rafael Alunan, Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, had been selected to go to the United States as the representative of the executive branch of the Philippine Government in opposing legislation considered detrimental to island trade.

Alunan was empowered to present the economic aspect of the trade situation, but not the political angle, which is to be handled by an executive mission, composed of Manuel Quezon and Sergio Osmeña, Senators, and Manuel Roxas, Representative.

Mr. Gilmore also announced that permission had been granted to Rafael Corpuz, president of the Philippine National Bank, to go to the United States as a representative of the Philippine sugar interests. Other industries such as cordage and coconut growing are considering sending representatives.

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educational process is thus highly selective.

"Here in America, you continually make education easier for the individual, and lower the standard of your culture, with the result that cultural zest and yearning for intellectual food is in danger of being lost. Culture is made the servant of the individual, rather than the individual the servant of culture."

The speaker pointed out the mistaken ideas expressed by many Americans that intellectual relationships with South America would follow closely upon trade connections, and declared that much was to be gained on both sides by a more cultural approach.

Mr. Nelson concluded his address with the hope that some day the United States would deem it worth while to send a delegation of educators to South America. "Perhaps to learn something from little Argentine, even as we are able to learn so much from your wonderful administrative system of education," he said.

## LIQUOR GETS BLOW IN NORTH CAROLINA

Way Opened Against It, and Narcotics, in Schools

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
RALEIGH, N. C. — The House of Representatives of the North Carolina General Assembly has concurred in the Senate amendment to the Spence bill, requiring that the effects of alcohol and narcotics on the human system be taught in the public schools of the State.

The Senate amendment provided that no new textbooks should be required by the act. This is an administration measure, designed upon the thesis that education of the coming generations to the danger of alcohol will be the most effective weapon for the enforcement of prohibition.

## WORLD NITRATE STUDY PLANNED BY CHILEANS

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.) — World nitrate markets will be surveyed this summer by Pablo Ramirez, Chilean Finance Minister, who is sailing soon for Europe with Edmundo Delcourt, superintendent of the state of the budget department.

In Europe Señor Ramirez expects to meet the director general of nitrate propaganda, Sir Arthur Goldfinch, and Alfredo Santander, general manager of the Chilean Nitrate Producers' Association. He will study markets, price prospects, and distribution systems, and will probably visit the United States upon his return.

## FRANCO-AMERICAN TRADE NOTE SENT

PARIS (AP) — The American Embassy forwarded to Washington on March 7 a note from the French Government concerning Franco-American negotiations on the valuation of French imports into the United States.

The contents of the note are not known, but it is understood to be written in a conciliatory tone designed to facilitate progress toward a settlement of pending questions.

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## Industrial Heads of New India Doing Notable Welfare Work

Mill Owners, Under New Conditions, Add Effective Vocational Education to Housing Projects, in Schools That Teach Dignity of Manual Labor

By AGNES RUSH BURR

ONE of the big cotton mills in Madras provides as part of its welfare work unusual educational advantages. More than 10,000 people are employed, close to 2000 of them being boys under 14 years of age who work half time. It was for these the school was started some 30 years ago when children much younger were allowed to work. Also at present, children of employees can attend.

The school premises cover about 20 acres and consist of various buildings, gymnasium, assembly hall, a kitchen and day nursery. Although all these are much the same as in any institution of this character, the atmosphere of the place differentiates it from most schools and makes it especially helpful to the Indian people.

It must be remembered that education in India, up to quite recent times, was looked upon as the avenue to a "white collar" job, so that even with these young half timers there was a stamped at first for the classes that would eventually mean work in the "clean room," or in other words, a clerkship. To make them see the dignity and wisdom of manual labor was part of the problem of their education. Other difficulties beset the undertaking. The parents of many were illiterate and had no comprehension of the value of education. The boys had little spare time and to ask them to devote it to study of those benefit their family and themselves were doubtful seemed requiring much. But nevertheless the project went forward. Classroom periods were arranged to fit in with working hours. Instruction was given in reading and writing in their own tongue, in conversational English, arithmetic, drawing, hygiene, gardening, and in the higher classes in geography, history and civics.

The most important course, however, and the one that contributed chiefly to the school's success was the training in manual work. This had to overcome the desire for instruction along lines that would lead to clerical pursuits. But the projectors of the school were firm in their insistence upon it, since they saw the necessity for these boys to learn a trade. Fortunately right hand were practical aids in this sort of education and the proof of its remunerative value. The mill maintains its own facilities for carrying out repairs, and foundries, painter and electrical shops, bookbinding establishments and printing presses were where the boys could observe such work and see its monetary returns.

Try Various Trades  
Each day a boy must spend a certain part of his school time in a shop. The choice is left to him, the restriction being that during the school term he must give an allotted number of hours to each craft. Those in charge believe that at first while the boys are still young, they cannot intelligently choose a trade. So the youngsters are made familiar with all the various classes of work. This enables them to acquire knowledge of many tools and how to use them. Eventually their native ability makes itself felt and the decision as to their life work results from choice and aptitude rather than from hard necessity. So each day, as the classes start for the shop, the boys state to which ones they want to go. There is no confusion, and each boy happily takes his way to the one

most likes or to which curiosity perhaps is drawing him for the first time, for he is also allowed to run into the shops after school hours and stay visits around the task for which he is best fitted and in which he is happiest. As the boys grow older, apprenticeship is open to them and in time they become full fledged, skilled workmen.

The teachers are from the mills and they bring to their pupils the simpler work from the establishment, so that the boys labor on real things which makes their lessons all the more interesting and stresses the necessity for careful, accurate craftsmanship.

Night schools are maintained by these mills for their adult workers where not only the usual branches of a "white collar" job, but also in weaving, drafting of various kinds, building construction and other industrial subjects by superintendents, foremen, and other of the higher workers of the mills, so that it applies directly to the work they are doing. European officers of these departments examine students every little while and close touch is kept with any showing special ability and they are advanced as rapidly as possible.

A School Kitchen  
A school kitchen provides food for those boys who cannot get meals at home in time for recitations. Re-

Queen Emma Sees Dutch Art Show  
Royal Visit to London Made Incognito—Famous Exhibition Nearing End

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
LONDON—Emma, mother of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, has arrived in London from Rotterdam to view the exhibition of Dutch art at Burlington House, now in its final week.

As the Queen Mother is traveling incognito, attended only by an equestrian and a lady-in-waiting, there was no official reception at Victoria station. The Queen went direct to the exhibition, thence to the exhibition, returning to Rotterdam the same night.

When she started round the exhibition, each room in turn was shut off to afford her a private view of the pictures. She did not approve of this arrangement, however, and at her special request all doors were thrown open again and the Queen Mother mingled with the crowd thronging the rooms.

The exhibition has been thronged since its opening on Jan. 4. It is expected that 200,000 will have seen the show before it closes.

The exhibition, which is insured for £3,000,000, has already surpassed in attendance that of Flemish-Belgian art held in 1927. Art authorities from all over the world are now in London all set for the collection, for never again may so comprehensive and valuable a display of Dutch art be assembled. Elaborate precautions for returning the treasures to their owners are being taken. Works for Holland will be escorted by Dutch warships.

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## IRAKIS URGED TO COMPROMISE WITH BRITAIN

Rupture Would Bring Disaster to Country, Says Pro-British Bagdad Paper

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—A plea for collaboration with Britain is made by the Bagdad Times, a British inspired newspaper of Iraq, which urges the Iraqis to temper their impatience for the attainment of their ideals with due recognition of Iraq's economic and strategic position.

"There are Iraqis," it says, "whose object is the estrangement of Britain and Iraq. Such people... will fail not only because Britain is never turned lightly aside from the pursuit of her definite aims, but also because her schemes, if they were successful, would spell irretrievable disaster to their country."

The British and Iraq Governments are at variance on about a dozen points, but the chief difficulty is concerned with defense. The British maintain that the higher command of any troops in Iraq, in the event of operations being undertaken by combined British and Iraq forces, should be vested in a British military commander. The Iraqis insist that the command of troops, including those in which British ground or air forces take part, should be in the hands of Iraqis.

The Iraqis also ask that the proclamation of military law should be reserved exclusively to the Iraq Government.

Another demand is that the railways in Iraq, although built and maintained by the British, should pass to the Iraq nation free, and that the land on which the Basrah port is situated should be transferred to the Iraq Government. They object to any part of the expense of the British High Commission being charged to the Iraq Exchequer. They submit that the protection of the interests of Iraqis abroad should be the concern of diplomatic officers of the Iraq Government, and not of the British consuls.

Objection is taken to the judiciary agreements under which foreigners would continue to enjoy privileges equal in some respects to capitulatory rights.

The Iraqis ask for absolute independence in negotiating with foreign powers, and demand the abolition of British control over financial policy in Iraq.

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## CHICAGO CHIEF STANDS FIRMLY AGAINST LIQUOR

Makes "Soft Drink" Places Take Down Shades So Police Can See In

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The police campaign against liquor selling in Chicago which was precipitated by the recent slaying of seven gangsters has no promise of abatement.

"It will be kept up," William F. Russell, commissioner of police, declared, "as long as I am here."

In contrast to some of his predecessors who did not hesitate to speak against prohibition, Chicago's present police chief indicated he stands for a law observance of the type asked by President Hoover in his inaugural address.

"I will do everything in my power to enforce the Prohibition Law," Commissioner Russell said in an interview.

Of his endeavor to stop the liquor trade in the so-called "soft drink parlors," he reported revocation of a number of licenses. His orders issued to the police call for the removal of whatever obstructs a view of the interior from the street.

"I feel that anything which is looked into the open and into the sunlight is on the way to being solved," Mr. Russell commented.

"We're revoking the licenses of these places as fast as we get anything on them. If anybody refuses to take down his curtains and camouflage, I'll take his license away immediately. I think we have taken a big step."

If any policeman is found drinking while in uniform he is in for trouble, Commissioner Russell said. "When we took down the camouflage at the front of these places," he observed, "we let the public see what was going on inside. It is easy to see if a policeman is drinking there. When any instance of this kind is reported to me, I'll take summary action."

EARLY SPRING IN SOUTH  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
NEW BERN, N. C.—White iris and many other spring flowers are blooming abundantly here, as evidences of an unusually early season. Hyacinths and jonquils have been in blossom for some time.

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# THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## In the Face of Defeat

By A. W. PEACH

"WHIT" Mason stretched his long, lanky body out on the couch and smiled at his two chums, Ben Clark and "Stub" Browne.

"Two weeks from Wednesday comes the big game with Stanton School—and as usual we shall be on the sidelines cheering." His smile faded. "When you come to think of it, we're going to graduate in June without having done a thing for the old school. I wish we could do something—before it's all over."

"Stub" laid aside the rough draft of the English theme he was writing. "You're leaving plenty behind, old chap; you've made a good record, but—" "Stub" paused. "I know how you feel. I've tried athletics and made a pretty bad failure of it—a fellow of my build isn't going to do much where there are a lot of big fellows around."

"Whit" lifted one of his long legs in the air. "Remember when Coach Bruce tried to make a basketball center of me? I'd start down the floor with one leg and meet the other coming back, and I never could keep them straightened out," he added ruefully.

Ben had been quietly listening, his dark eyes intent on his chums. "Fellows, I have a scheme. We can't do anything in athletics; we've tried it, and we know. I want to do something for the school, too. Here's my idea—why not start a school paper? A good paper would boost the school, keep up the right spirit, and give a lot of the fellows a chance to do something they enjoy, not only this year but a lot of years to follow."

"Whit" swung himself from the couch. "Boy, that was a perfect recitation; you said something. I'm with you. Let's put it over!" he said with enthusiasm.

Ben went on in his quiet way. "We'll have a bunch of obstacles to overcome, but if we use our heads and go at them right, I believe we can make it go."

"What do you think the new Headmaster will say?" "Stub" asked. "Yes, that's one thing; then we'll have to see if the fellows want a paper, and then we'll have to figure the financial part. But let's make a try at it. What do you say?"

They shook hands in solid agreement, and then plunged into the planning. It was decided that "Whit" should see the Headmaster, that Ben should canvass the school, that "Stub" should see a printer in the town. The difficulties loomed large as they talked, but Ben sized up the situation when he said:

"It takes as much courage to buck into a proposition like this as it does to play in games, perhaps; anyway, let's go after it hard."

"Whit" used his long legs with speed to carry him to Headmaster Mark's office, and finding Mr. Marks there, he laid the situation before him.

Mr. Marks listened without comment, but "Whit" could see that he was interested. At the close of "Whit's" explanation, Mr. Marks said:

"I'm glad you boys had interest enough to start this. I've thought we should have a paper, but I did not want to suggest it unless there was interest in the student body. But, remember, I can do little for you financially; I have this new building to pay for. If you can arrange through subscriptions and advertisements to pay for the paper, go ahead. Be sure to have me approve your plans."

"That settles it," "Whit" said to himself as he hurried back to the room. "One obstacle out of the way. I hope we can win through."

In an hour later, Ben came in where "Whit" and "Stub" were waiting for him. He waved a paper in his hand. "Everybody signed up that I found. It's going to go, fellows—if the printer doesn't ask too much. Let's all go down town and find out—right now."

They agreed, and the trip to the town printer's shop was made in record time.

Mr. Hale, the printer, listened to them with surprise at first. "You really mean business, boys? Getting out a paper calls for hard work and bother, but if you mean business, I'll see what we can do for you. I admire your courage in tackling such a scheme."

A Warm Supporter  
He turned them over to the Irish shop superintendent, Mr. Collins, who grinned as he heard their plans. The grin changed, however, as he saw that they were downright in earnest.

"Lads, I shure will help ye. Come on," he suggested, and at his desk they drew up the scheme for a four-page paper with the name "The Heddon School News." He worked with them until after closing time.

On the way back, "Whit" said: "I learned a whole lot I never knew there with Mr. Collins—and it looks as if I'd learn more."

"That's it," Ben added. "If we go at this in the right way, we'll learn a lot that may be of use to us after school days."

That evening, a school assembly was called, and the editorial business staff was elected. "Whit" was elected editor-in-chief, "Whit" his assistant, and Ben was made business manager. They were given power to select their assistants.

The next day they completed the staff and while they were talking their plans over, Ben said: "Funny, when you think of it—how many fellows there were who were just like us, that we weren't of much use to the school. Now they have a chance with the paper—getting news, writing for it, ads and so forth. I guess now let's plan the stuff we'll put into the first issue."

They went to work with a vim. Two days later, the copy was in. Mr. Collins had it "set up" in the shop, and at the end of the week they were busy correcting the first printed sheets, the proof.

Friday night, the proof was all ready—the disaster came.

The three chums were together when Stark, captain of the basketball team, came in. His face was grim.

Stark's News  
"Stub, Headmaster Bruce has ruled that we are to play no more mid-week games," said angrily.

"Stub" and "Whit" said in chorus, but Ben asked in his thoughtful way: "He thinks it breaks into the studying of the week too much, doesn't he?"

Stark's face darkened. "That's what he says, but we're going to play just the same. Now what we want you to do is to play it up good and strong in the paper—start something. Maybe we can make him back down!"

The three chums looked at each other silently. Then "Stub" said briefly, "But isn't he right, Stark—mid-week games do upset the school badly—and we're here to study?"

"Stub" banged his fist on the table. "You write it up as say—we'll wreck the paper. We'll go around and get the fellows to cancel their subscriptions, see? What do you say?"

Just this much, Stark: you're utterly wrong. And this much—we will not support with the News a thing we believe to be wrong," Ben said grimly.

Stark tore from the room, and the three friends looked at each other. "There goes the paper—kernash! He'll do just what he says," "Whit" said soberly.

"You see if the square thing doesn't win in the end," Ben said slowly. He turned to "Stub." "Old man, you are a top-grade man in English; write an editorial supporting Headmaster Bruce—and write as you never did before."

The lights burned late in "Stub's" room that night, and the editorial was written and rewritten until it satisfied the three of them. "Whit" took it and the proof down town and stuck all of it under the printer's door.

Events moved fast after that. Stark was getting his list of names when the paper came out, reaching every one in school promptly under Ben's skillful direction. They waited in doubt for results. They got them—one after another. First, the headmaster called "Stub" into his office and thanked him for his support. Then Stark came into "Stub's" room, some of the grimmest green from his face.

"Fellows," he said slowly, "I guess you got me trimmed and convinced. I'll be better to cut out the games, though I hate to, but right is right. So forget what I said—and I'll try to help rather than hinder hereafter."

They shook hands, and when Stark had gone, "Stub" turned to his two friends: "That's the first victory for the News," he exclaimed. "And may it win many a one for the school as the years go!"

Gray made out price lists of parts and planes and put them up in his factory. He set up as merchant, expert adviser and manufacturer.

"I don't think I make any money, but it is a lot of fun, and I'm learning a lot about flying, too," Gray says.

"Five other boys who live near me have started up shops of their own, but I don't believe they are making money, either. Still, they like it as well as I do."

The smaller planes Gray sells for 95 cents; the larger ones bring from \$10 to \$25. He has made one plane, the "Mystery Ship" (sounds like the big army plane "Question Mark"), which can fly 1000 feet and remain in the air 15 minutes.

Gray belongs to the junior branch of the National Aeronautic Association. There are 90 boys in the chapter here. They have meetings, listen to talks about flying and the making of real, big airplanes, visit airports, go into hangars, see the mechanics at work, and then go into real aircraft factories where planes that will fly for hundreds of thousands of miles are made.

It is all fine, Gray says, because he believes some day soon many more people will be flying and airplanes may be used almost as much as motorcars are now.

## Little Folk at the White House



Left to Right—Herbert Hoover 3d, Grandson of the President and Mrs. Hoover, and Peggy Ann Hoover, Granddaughter. They are the Children of Herbert Hoover, the President's Eldest Son.

© Harris &amp; Ewing

## The Mail Bag

Tokyo, Japan

Dear Editor:

I am 19 years old and live in Tokyo, Japan. I go to Keio Futsu, a middle school, and I have been studying English for about five years, but I do not have many chances to use it except in reading books. I study many things about the United States, but I want to know more. I am especially fond of nature study and geography. Will some boys please write me?

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

Although I always read the Mail Bag and correspond with a girl in California I have never written before. I especially enjoy the Sunday, in the Lighter Vein, Snubs, and the Children's and Young Folks' Pages. I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School since I was 3½ years old. I am a freshman in our high school, am very fond of sports, especially basketball and baseball, and am a Girl Scout. I hope to attend Radcliffe College some day.

I should love to correspond with any girl whether my age (14) or not. I'll be glad to answer all letters received. I should like particularly to write to and receive letters from other Girl Scouts in the United States or in another country. As yet I only speak English but I am doing my best to master Latin and shall talk French next year.

Grand Rapids, Michigan

Dear Editor:

I have never seen a letter in the Mail Bag from the "Furniture Capital of America," so I thought I would send in one. Although Grand Rapids is not on Lake Michigan, we are only 50 miles from it, and so in the summer time there are a great many people who drive over there.

Boys

Gray liked machinery, toy planes and the flying of them. He saw himself crossing the ocean all alone some day, maybe flying to the South Pole. But he wanted to know all planes that he could get his hands on.

So he began to collect material—balsa wood and bamboo, rubber bands, banana oil, Imperial Japanese tissue paper—and then to fit up the kind of toy he would need for work of making planes all alone. His father and mother allowed him to use the basement of his home as a factory. Soon Gray was all ready to go forward. He had bought separate tools such as a rip saw, a grindstone and a buffer, assembled them, and attached an electric motor. He had a jig saw, too, and all the articles for the planes.

In making the planes he used drawings found in such magazines as the American Boy, Popular Science Monthly and Popular Aviation (now Aviation and Aeronautics), along with the knowledge he had already gained. The planes Gray made were liked so well by other boys that he soon found a market for as many as he could produce.

The other boys began to come to Gray's factory, too. They wanted to see how he worked, they wanted advice about this and that; and they wanted to buy parts for their own planes. They found they could buy these from Gray often for less, and in much better shape, than the articles could be bought elsewhere.

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It is all fine, Gray says, because he believes some day soon many more people will be flying and airplanes may be used almost as much as motorcars are now.

Tokyo, Japan

Dear Editor:

I am 13 years old and live in Tokyo, Japan. I go to Keio Futsu, a middle school, and I have been studying English for about five years, but I do not have many chances to use it except in reading books. I study many things about the United States, but I want to know more. I am especially fond of nature study and geography. Will some boys please write me?

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

Although I always read the Mail Bag and correspond with a girl in California I have never written before. I especially enjoy the Sunday, in the Lighter Vein, Snubs, and the Children's and Young Folks' Pages. I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School since I was 3½ years old. I am a freshman in our high school, am very fond of sports, especially basketball and baseball, and am a Girl Scout. I hope to attend Radcliffe College some day.

I should love to correspond with any girl whether my age (14) or not. I'll be glad to answer all letters received. I should like particularly to write to and receive letters from other Girl Scouts in the United States or in another country. As yet I only speak English but I am doing my best to master Latin and shall talk French next year.

Grand Rapids, Michigan

Dear Editor:

I have never seen a letter in the Mail Bag from the "Furniture Capital of America," so I thought I would send in one. Although Grand Rapids is not on Lake Michigan, we are only 50 miles from it, and so in the summer time there are a great many people who drive over there.

Boys

Gray liked machinery, toy planes and the flying of them. He saw himself crossing the ocean all alone some day, maybe flying to the South Pole. But he wanted to know all planes that he could get his hands on.

So he began to collect material—balsa wood and bamboo, rubber bands, banana oil, Imperial Japanese tissue paper—and then to fit up the kind of toy he would need for work of making planes all alone. His father and mother allowed him to use the basement of his home as a factory. Soon Gray was all ready to go forward. He had bought separate tools such as a rip saw, a grindstone and a buffer, assembled them, and attached an electric motor. He had a jig saw, too, and all the articles for the planes.

In making the planes he used drawings found in such magazines as the American Boy, Popular Science Monthly and Popular Aviation (now Aviation and Aeronautics), along with the knowledge he had already gained. The planes Gray made were liked so well by other boys that he soon found a market for as many as he could produce.

The other boys began to come to Gray's factory, too. They wanted to see how he worked, they wanted advice about this and that; and they wanted to buy parts for their own planes. They found they could buy these from Gray often for less, and in much better shape, than the articles could be bought elsewhere.

Gray made out price lists of parts and planes and put them up in his factory. He set up as merchant, expert adviser and manufacturer.

"I don't think I make any money, but it is a lot of fun, and I'm learning a lot about flying, too," Gray says.

"Five other boys who live near me have started up shops of their own, but I don't believe they are making money, either. Still, they like it as well as I do."

The smaller planes Gray sells for 95 cents; the larger ones bring from \$10 to \$25. He has made one plane, the "Mystery Ship" (sounds like the big army plane "Question Mark"), which can fly 1000 feet and remain in the air 15 minutes.

Gray belongs to the junior branch of the National Aeronautic Association. There are 90 boys in the chapter here. They have meetings, listen to talks about flying and the making of real, big airplanes, visit airports, go into hangars, see the mechanics at work, and then go into real aircraft factories where planes that will fly for hundreds of thousands of miles are made.

It is all fine, Gray says, because he believes some day soon many more people will be flying and airplanes may be used almost as much as motorcars are now.

border, and in the summer a great many tourists pass through here.

I am interested in photography, and I sometimes develop and print my own pictures. Swimming and skating are my favorite sports, and I am fond of reading.

I was 16 last September, and I go to high school. Would someone like to correspond with me? I should especially like to hear from girls about my age in France or Spain, but we should find it necessary to write in English, as I do not know any Spanish, and only as much French as I study at school.

Greenville, Mississippi

Dear Editor:

I am very grateful for the Christian Science Monitor and have found it a splendid help in school. I am 15 and a senior in high school and should love to correspond with anyone who is interested in languages and literature.

The climate in the Delta is extremely changeable and very damp. Greenville is a small town and very pretty. The chief industries here are farming, lumbering and poultry raising.

I love all sports and am very fond of animals. "Snubs" is the cutest dog I have ever seen and "Waddles" is the most intelligent duck.

Mary H.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls  
Evelyn R. (13), Lakewood, O.  
Julia R. (14), New York, N. Y.—Especially from France or Germany.

Oliver M. (14), Toronto, Can.—Fond of outdoor sports, and especially of Canada, Russia, China and Australia.

Lotti G. (14), Hamburg, Germany.  
Gertrude C. (14), Woodville, La.  
J. J. (14), From Russia, China and Australia.

Barbara R. (14), Waterbury, Conn. (Will you please send in your street address, Barbara?—Ed.)

Hilda P. (17), Manchester, Eng.—Especially from Canada or Switzerland.

Elmer D. (14), Concord, N. H.—Especially from Honolulu or France. Interested in dramatics.

Beatrice Rowe of Melbourne, Australia, has mislaid the addresses of her correspondents. Write for circular, address, until May 21, Mrs. P. H. R. 5250 RITZ, AVE. ST. LOUIS, Mo. Later, Upper 2d, New York. Arkaven advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor.

John K. (15), Chicago, Ill.—Interested in aviation. Will correspond in German. M. J. R. (16), Detroit, Mich. (Thank you for sending in the verse.—Ed.)

Bob B. (18), St. Louis, Mo.  
Harold J. (14), St. Louis, Mo.  
Antonio M. (Washington, D. C. Antonio is a young Spaniard and would like to exchange lessons in Spanish for English lessons.)

Answering Letters  
If you are sending in a letter in answer to a Mail Bag letter, inclose postage for forwarding, and a little note giving your own full name and address. The postage rate is 2 cents for the United States and 1 penny for Canada, England, and South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries (2 cents equals 1 penny, British).

If you are writing from outside the United States, inclose stamps separately. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Key to Puzzle  
1. Nils. ("Wonderful Adventures of Nils" by Lagerlof.)

2. Hans and Schwartz. ("King of the Golden River" by Ruskin.)

3. Diamond. ("At the Back of the North Wind" by George MacDonald.)

4. David. ("David Blaine and the Blue Door.")

5. Mr. Mole. ("Wind in the Willows" by Graham.)

6. Pitamakan and Thomas Fox. ("Trail of the Spanish Horse" by James Willard Schultz.)

7. John of the Woods.

8. Alice in Wonderland.

9. Mary. ("The Secret Garden.")

10. Rip Van Winkle.

Children DO YOU KNOW  
Why Fifteen Thousand Dentists and Many Hundred Thousand Grow Folks Use  
REVELATION  
TOOTH POWDER  
BECAUSE it cleans your teeth without grit and makes your mouth sweet and clean.  
Remember this and ask your dentist and parents to let you use Revelation Tooth Powder—if you are not already using it.  
SOLD EVERYWHERE  
August E. Drucker Co.  
San Francisco, Calif.

## Nature's Engineers

ALTHOUGH great engineering achievements by man exist for us to wonder at today, yet more wonderful still are the works of some of nature's engineers, writes George Clark in the New Zealand Engineer.

The cleverest engineer in nature's world, he says, is the ant. Long before man learned the rudiments of the science of engineering, the ant had become adept in bridge construction, and these bridges, numbers of which are still being built today, are not mere haphazard makeshifts, but are well made structures, designed to carry the thousands of tiny creatures destined to cross them.

Constructed according to preconceived plans, these bridges are erected by trained ant engineers, under the direction and supervision of leaders, and so far as can be ascertained, no unskilled labor is employed in their erection. It is likely that the same plans are in use today for the making of ant bridges as were used before man emerged from the savage state, and there is no reason why these plans should be altered.

Bees' and Wasps' Nests

Bees' and wasps' nests also display a wonderful knowledge of natural engineering. The cells made by the bees are constructed with the utmost precision, and are shaped in such a manner as to resist the greatest pressure likely to be placed upon them, a pressure which is by no means negligible. The wasps' nests, which are built underground, have to withstand in addition to interior pressure, and for this purpose the nest nearly resembles an Association football, this perfectly spherical shape being peculiarly suitable for the purpose. Moreover, these nests are built of brown paper, a crude kind of paper certainly, but made from the same kind of material as is used in paper manufacture today, and invented by the wasp long prior to the time when the Americans could find no better means of communication than writing on damp clay and afterward allowing these clay messages to bake in the sun.

Again, few things surpass the achievements of the various species of spider. The spider's web has long been the wonder of natural scientists and engineers, and nothing that they have so far been able to discover or invent is able to equal it. It withstands anything approaching the strain which can be carried by the spider's web in proportion to weight and thickness.

Spiders' Rafts and Traps

One of the earliest means of locomotion devised by man was undoubtedly the propelling of a log across a stream, using his hands and arms as paddles, and, afterward, fashioning paddles of a more suitable nature when he fastened several logs together to form a raft. But even at that remote period the making of a raft was already an ancient craft. Some species of spiders habitually construct rafts by joining dry leaves together by silken threads, and on these frail conveyances float on the surface of the water.

The home of primitive man was a natural cave, and to protect himself inside his cave, he placed large stones and slabs of rock against the opening, undoubtedly a slow and laborious method. The trapdoor spider, even in those far-off days, also elected to live in a cave, but in a cave of her own making (the female spider of most species, usually about four times the size of the male, does the greater part of the work). This home she built, and still

builds, for herself beneath the ground, making it clean and cozy, and hanging the walls with silken tapestries. Not content with man's clumsy and laborious methods, she constructed a trapdoor to cover the entrance to her home. This trapdoor is held in place by means of a strong, flexible, silken hinge, and, frequently, the side of the door opposite the hinge is made somewhat heavier in order to allow the door to close readily. The interiors of these caves are frequently divided into two chambers, the chambers being separated from each other by a hinged door. Yet it is likely that the man who made the first hinged door imagined that he had invented something.

"This Cow is Loaned Out"

One of the most unusual uses for a cow is that devised by a chapter of the Red Cross Society in the State of South Carolina. Of the many urgent calls sent to this county organization many come from families among the "poor whites" living in the hills or on the outskirts of villages.

It has been found that a cow for loan purposes meets many of the needs of the poor white families. Where it is possible to provide a place to keep the animal, it can be given over to the care of the family for a period of days or weeks as the case may require. If necessary, one of the animal's food may be supplied and its care arranged. But the heart of the whole matter is that while the cow is at the disposal of the needy family an abundance of wholesome food is assured for everyone, whether old or young. In most instances but few other foodstuffs, such as flour and meal, need be supplied.

Double Acrostic

Alice in Wonderland sat down to tea  
With the queer customers that here  
you see.

1. With this lady you may greet.  
2. A place where contestants can meet.

3. Swift flowing was a waterfall.  
4. This took Cinderella to the ball.

5. A game played on a board of squares.  
6. Attire a riding lady wears.

7. Title a grown-up person bears.  
8. To taken from a sleepy state.

9. To go into: to penetrate.  
(The initial and final letters, reading down, will give the key to the puzzle.)

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

MRS. NORMAN WHITE announces the opening of CAMP MAYFLOWER.

On Cape Cod for its 17th consecutive season on July 2nd, 1929. Detailed information and booklet on request. Personal interviews arranged in Boston, Philadelphia or New York.

MRS. NORMAN WHITE, Orleans, Mass.

Camp Opechee Girls 7-18 14th Season Pleasant Lake New London, N. H.

All activities. Swimming a specialty. Over-night at Opechee. Progressive program. Horseback riding in free. Sailing, motor boating, tennis, basketball, archery, trips, sketching, arts and crafts.

MRS. BESSIE J. H. RAND Hemenway Rd., Salem, Mass.

Killolleet A Progressive Camp Relaxation. Natural development. Vermon hills and scenic. Private tennis. Rhythms, dramatics, outdoor Greek Theatre. Green garden. Sports-tennis—trailing. Green garden vegetables—bungalows. Enthusiastic, experienced staff. N.Y.C. 10th Street, New York City.

WINNECOWAISIA Camp Camp for girls. Ireland, Mass. 22nd Season. 8 to 18 groups. Complete program. Horseback riding in free. Sailing, motor boating, tennis, basketball, archery, trips, sketching, arts and crafts.

MRS. BESSIE J. H. RAND Hemenway Rd., Salem, Mass.

WINNETASKA A Camp for Girls On the Assen Lake, Holderness, N. H.

Self Expression Method. Tentured. Woodcraft. Nature study. Tennis. Trailing. Open Air Bungalows. For Illustrated Catalog, Address: Doris Bramson Whitehouse 424 Pierce Building, Boston.

KOHANNA FOR GIRLS Established 1923 In the North Woods on Lake Michigan. Swimming, Canoeing, Horseback Riding, Sailing, Tennis, Archery, Dramatics, Dancing, Handcrafts, Nature study, Trailing if desired. June 29-Aug. 24, 1929. Write for booklet.

MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER 1215 Blackstone Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Kohanna advertises only







## STOCKS RALLY WELL DESPITE TIGHT MONEY

Very Irregular During Most  
of Session—Closing Tone  
Strong

NEW YORK (AP)—Alternate periods of weakness and strength characterized today's stock market, which reflected extreme uneasiness over the credit situation.

Call money opened at 10 per cent, the highest renewal rate since Jan. 3, and advanced to 11 in early afternoon.

Such liquidation as appeared was only moderate in volume, indicating active Western money margins.

While the 4 1/2 per cent rate on the new U. S. Treasury financing was about in line with expectations, it served to accentuate the present credit stringency, and revived fears of an early increase in Federal Reserve discount rates.

While preparing for the heavy mid-month tax, dividend and interest payments, the banks are showing a reluctance to increase their borrowings at the Federal Reserve Bank.

Trade and business news continues favorable. Directors of the National Union Carriage and Coach Co. declared a stock dividend of 100 per cent, and valuable stock subscription rights were voted to the stockholders of American Steel Foundries.

Several excellent earnings reports followed their appearance in the market. Union Carbide showing a gain of more than \$5,000,000 in last year over the year before.

Adams Express, which broke 45 points yesterday, rallied 25 in today's trading. Radio (old) rallied 20 points to 330. Allied Bank rose 30 points, rounded to 400 and then turned heavy again. Radio (new) rallied more than 6 points and Colorado Fuel & Iron, United Fruit, Vanadium, American Bosch Magneto, Crosley Radio and National Dairy Products sold 3 to 5 1/2 points higher at one time.

Johns-Manville rose 1 1/2 points in early trading.

A further advance in call money to 12 per cent failed to intimidate the pools who ran many shares vigorously upward in the late dealings. Radio hit 406, while the new stock brought 8 1/8. Western Union climbed more than 10 points to 213 1/2, a record price. Advances of 4 to 6 points were made by Weight, United Fruit, Talking Machine, Goodyear and National Dairy Products. The closing was strong. Sales averaged 3,500.

Foreign exchanges opened easier, with sterling cables down 1-3/4 of a cent to \$4.85-52.

The bond market today displayed an improved tone in the early dealings as buying by bargain hunters in the case of the recent leaders of the decline in unimpaired reports to several leaders of the recent decline. Mexican issues were inactive.

Convertible bonds were mixed, improvement being shown by issues influenced by special news developments. Allegheny Corporation was firm at around 102 1/2. Reports to several leaders of the recent decline. Mexican issues were inactive.

Swearingen Holding Corporation was acquiring control of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad.

Anacostia Copper was steady at 24 1/2. St. Paul convertible adjustment was improved on declaration of a second dividend of \$1.00.

International Telephone convertible 4 1/2 was sagged fractionally.

Trading in the rest of the list was flat and featureless.

Interest centered in the marketing of the \$50,000,000 issue of 5 per cent secured sinking fund debentures of Kreuger & Tull Company, heavy stockholders in the Swedish Match Company. The debentures are to be purchased for purchase of American certificates of the company.

Newark, N. J., was one of few cities successfully to place a bond award this year. An issue of \$9,250,000, 4 1/2 per cent improvement bonds was sold at 100.15.

## TREASURY'S NEW ISSUE \$475,000,000 AT 4 1/2 P. C. INTEREST

WASHINGTON—New issue of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, dated March 15, will amount to \$475,000,000 or thereabout, and will draw 4 1/2 per cent interest, principal to be payable Dec. 15, 1929. Books will open March 7.

Cash subscriptions will be subject to allotment, while exchange subscriptions will be given in full. Only certificates of indebtedness falling due March 15, 1929, will be tendered in exchange for subscriptions to this issue.

Treasury will accept in payment for certificates of indebtedness of Series TM-1929 and TM-2-1929, both maturing March 15, 1929. Subscriptions for which payment has been made in full up to the amount of the Treasury certificates of indebtedness and about \$60,000,000 in interest payments on public debt become due and payable March 15, 1929.

Present offering, with tax and other receipts, is expected to cover the Treasury's cash requirements until June.

## CHICAGO BOARD

	Wheat	Open	Low	Close
Mar	1.21 1/2	1.22 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.22 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.23 1/2	1.24 1/2
July	1.25 1/2	1.26 1/2	1.25 1/2	1.26 1/2

	Corn	Open	Low	Close
Mar	.95 1/2	.96 1/2	.95 1/2	.96 1/2
May	.97 1/2	.98 1/2	.97 1/2	.98 1/2
July	.99 1/2	1.00 1/2	.99 1/2	1.00 1/2

	Oats	Open	Low	Close
Mar	.45 1/2	.46 1/2	.45 1/2	.46 1/2
May	.47 1/2	.48 1/2	.47 1/2	.48 1/2
July	.49 1/2	.50 1/2	.49 1/2	.50 1/2

	Lard	Open	Low	Close
Mar	12.17	12.25	12.17	12.22
May	12.50	12.57	12.50	12.57
July	12.82	12.89	12.82	12.89

	Bank of England Return	Open	Low	Close
Mar	135.75	136.25	135.75	136.25
May	136.25	136.75	136.25	136.75
July	136.75	137.25	136.75	137.25

	Bank of England Return	Open	Low	Close
Mar	137.25	137.75	137.25	137.75
May	137.75	138.25	137.75	138.25
July	138.25	138.75	138.25	138.75

	Bank of England Return	Open	Low	Close
Mar	138.75	139.25	138.75	139.25
May	139.25	139.75	139.25	139.75
July	139.75	140.25	139.75	140.25

	Bank of England Return	Open	Low	Close
Mar	140.25	140.75	140.25	140.75
May	140.75	141.25	140.75	141.25
July	141.25	141.75	141.25	141.75

	Bank of England Return	Open	Low	Close
Mar	141.75	142.25	141.75	142.25
May	142.25	142.75	142.25	142.75
July	142.75	143.25	142.75	143.25

	Bank of England Return	Open	Low	Close
Mar	143.25	143.75	143.25	143.75
May	143.75	144.25	143.75	144.25
July	144.25	144.75	144.25	144.75

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 3 p.m. (Not Closing))

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 7	Mar. 6
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## Markets at a Glance

By THE A.P.

Stocks: Strong; Radio soars 36 points.

Foreign: Dull; New Haven issues lead decline in rail.

Curb: Irregular; Anacostia Copper rights heavily bought.

Foreign Exchanges: Easy; Canadian dollar at new 1929 low.







## Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. (See advertisement on page 12 for full details.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Room to Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

**BOARD FOR CHILDREN**  
OCEANVIEW NURSERY  
Tel. Rockville Centre 357-W  
Home: 357-W  
Special living care in harmonious surroundings.  
Miss H. WHITE, 125  
38 Oceanview, Rockville Centre, L. I., N. Y.

**COUNTRY BOARD**  
GLENWOOD LODGE (Yonkers)  
Overlooking Hudson, Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet, comfortable, clean, modern, well equipped; inspiring outlook; quality food; high-class service; reasonable rates.  
Glenwood Lodge, Yonkers, N. Y.  
North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. 881.  
Bookings.

**REAL ESTATE**  
SCARSDALE, N. Y.  
Village of Homes  
ELIZABETH LOCKE  
BOGART  
(Resident)  
44 Drake Road Tel. 159

**ROOMS TO LET**  
BOSTON—3 room completely furnished housekeeping suite, or single and double rooms with kitchen privileges. 106 Galamborough St., Suite 2. Phone Kenmore 5861.  
NEW YORK CITY, 110 Morning Drive (on West 81st St.)—Attractive, quiet, refined home; 455 monthly. Phone Monument 9128. At 64.  
NEW YORK CITY, 720 W. 180th St.—Single outside room; private family; business person preferred. \$60. Bldg. 1000 W. 180th St. 315 West 105th St. (City-Cox, artist double room; also single, running water, electric, elevator. Riverside 6176. BOSHILL.

**ROOMS TO LET**  
PHILADELPHIA, Hotel Lenoir, 1110 Walnut St.—Attractive rooms, hot and cold water, private bath; permanent or transient guests. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Owner's residence; paying guests desired. 2 large, cozy, warm rooms; near church. 216 Brown St.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**  
EXECUTIVE—20 years' training; accounting, finance, organization; now employed; desire position of service in executive capacity; will locate anywhere. N. Y. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.  
SALERMAN calling on department stores and specialty shops desires change; can assume entire selling responsibility of merchandise; product of service in executive capacity; conscientious worker; satisfactory references. N. Y. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**  
INCOME TAX—Individuals, small concerns; reasonable. Box R. T. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.  
REFINED middle-aged lady desires position as companion or attendant; will travel; or as managing housekeeper. IDA B. GARDNER, 272 Maple Ave., Tacoma Park, D. C. 47.  
John Galt.

**WORKING HOUSEKEEPER'S position desired:** Main housekeeping; must be by day, night, or week. Box C. S. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.  
YOUNG woman competent to accompany one or more young ladies through Europe; has lived abroad; interesting connections there. Box C. S. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

**SOLOISTS**  
EXPERIENCED soloist, tenor, church position; Christian Scientist preferred. N. Y. C. 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.  
KATHARINE L. SHUCK, Contralto  
Teacher of the Art of Singing  
189 North Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

**TEACHERS AND TUTORS**  
ELIZABETH CUMMINGS  
PIANIST, ACCOMPANIST, TEACHER  
Studio: 125 West 11th St., New York City; Larchmont, N. Y. 1000. N. Y. 1000.  
dresses: Gramercy Park, Pomfret Road, West, Bronx, N. Y. 1000. N. Y. 1000.  
ville 1028 mornings before 10 o'clock.

**CLAUDE R. HARTZELL**  
Teacher of Piano, Accompanist, Organist.  
960 Crowlton, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y. Tel. 4249

**TO LET—FURNISHED**  
NEW YORK CITY, 524th St. (near 105th St.)—June 1st, 1st, beautifully furnished 4 room house, new steamy grand piano, electric dishwasher and ice box, refrigerator; references. \$300 monthly. N. Y. C. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

**VOCAL INSTRUCTION**  
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Tenor  
will accept limited number of pupils.  
161 Franklin St., Hempstead, L. I., Tel. 2013

**WANTED FURNISHED**  
N. Y. C.—Wanted, kitchenette apartment; centrally located; rent moderate. Box G. S. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

**WANTED—UNFURNISHED**  
WANTED—April 1, easy dining N. Y. C. 2 unfurnished rooms by business couple; if possible, view of city; rent moderate. Box G. S. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

**UNDER CITY HEADINGS**  
**Connecticut**  
**BRIDGEPORT**  
Jewelry and Silversmiths  
G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.  
Jewelry and Silverware of  
Exceptional Merit, Priced  
Most Reasonably  
Main at Arcade BRIDGEPORT  
Tel. 2832

**WATKIN'S ART & FURNITURE STORE**  
We are supplying furniture for the new "Beach Hotel." Can't we be of service to you? Prices most moderate.  
68 Cannon St., opposite Post Office  
Phone Barnum 2501

**BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING**  
A. JORDANO  
EXPERT BOOT MAKER  
60 Cannon Street  
Tel. Barnum 1301

**HASTINGS CORSET SHOPPE**  
CORSETS AND LINGERIE  
1026 MAIN STREET  
Stoddard G. Goodsell  
Incorporated  
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY  
787-789 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.  
WALTER R. ROTHE  
Plumbing and Tinning  
Jobbing a Specialty  
"Agent for The Second Oil Burner"  
234 Seaview Ave. Barnum 4110  
The Laundry with Quality and System  
Telephone Bar 2193  
MODEL LAUNDRY CO.  
864 Broad Street  
LIEFELD BROS., Bridgeport, Conn.

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## THE PLAYHOUSE OF THE AIR

## The Listener Speaks

TWO of Victor Herbert's compositions which are not very frequently heard were enjoyed by radio listeners on Wednesday night. A tenor solo, "Twilight in Barabek," was sung by Paul Oliver, in the course of the Palmolive Hour, beginning at 9:30, through NBC stations, and "Forest Sylphs" was played by the Kolster Symphony, in its concert through Columbia at 10. The two numbers showed the composer in very different moods. The first was strongly masculine in the Arabian style, while the second was filled with the light movement suggested by its title.

The Palmolive Hour was provided by its usual good ensemble and Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor, and Elizabeth Lennox, contralto. The old favorite, "Sweet Hawaiian Moonlight," was sung as a soprano and contralto duet, with a characteristic accompaniment. A special arrangement of the popular "A Love Tale of Alsace-Lorraine" was one of the best things offered by the ensemble.

It was well worth tuning the Kolster program if only to hear Debussy's delightful "Pelle as Cheveux de Lin"—a picture of a maiden with flaxen hair hanging about her face and shoulders with a suggestion of medieval mysticism. Following this delicate delineation came the strong contrast of Moszkowski's rousing Spanish composition, "Guitarras." Other numbers in the concert were the second movement from Beethoven's "String

Quartet in F Major," the first movement from the "New World Symphony," MacDowell's "At an Old Trysting Place," and an arrangement of Rinaldo Hahn's song, "L'Heure Exquise." For music lovers there is nothing better on the air these days than this weekly half hour.

A newcomer to the ranks of popular entertainments was the Van Heusen hour which commenced at 9 through Columbia. Two recent college graduates who have gained some fame in the East as "society entertainers," were featured—as they will be in ensuing programs. Rudy Vallee, who has recently been featured in the Heigh-Ho and New Venice clubs, Annette Hanshaw specializes in the singing of "blues" and has won fame through Pathé recordings. A large orchestra contributed to the success of the entertainment. An interesting feature of the occasion was Alois Havrilla's first appearance in a Columbia program. He has for some time been a favorite announcer with the National Broadcasting Company who has occasionally contributed excellent songs and accompaniments himself.

Beethoven's "String Quartet in F Major" is recorded completely by the Lener String Quartet of Budapest in Columbia Masterworks set 49. The "New World Symphony" has been recorded by the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Leopold Stokowski, also by Sir Hamilton Harty and the Halle Orchestra for Columbia.

## Austrian Amateur Restrictions Lifted

AFTER continuous agitation extending over the last four years, Austrian private radio studios have been granted the right to transmit messages of their own. The authorities, though they have been so tardy in granting a privilege which has long been enjoyed by the United States, and in most of the other states of Europe, have nevertheless been quite indulgent to the many "law-breakers" so that already many records have been established by the amateurs, and have received international recognition.

The conditions necessary for permission to hold a transmitting license are more or less the same as in other states. Unless the applicant is a qualified radio engineer or holds recognized certificates he must submit himself for examination in technical subjects. The "spark" and "arc" systems are not permitted. The telegraphic authorities give the name and length of wave to be used, and in normal cases, the maximum energy permitted is 50 watts. This can only be increased, if the amateur proves that his experiments are of general scientific interest.

Private studios can only be used for technical experiments, news is only interchangeable with other private senders, no secret code is allowed nor any interference with public radiotelegraphy. The tax charged are extremely light, being 50 schillings (\$7) per annum where 10 watts energy is used, and 100s. up to 50 watts.

These regulations correspond in a measure with the wishes of radio amateurs in Austria, and if they are interpreted in a liberal way, are expected to increase interest in radio research.

## British Minister Denies Opposition to Kellogg Pact

Chamberlain Declares His Views and Those of Hoover Are Similar

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Sir Austen Chamberlain's denial of the statements attributed to him at the British Press conference concerning the Kellogg Pact was intended to dispose once and for all the false and garbled interpretation of his views which appeared in an American newspaper. In an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press said that he had always regarded the Kellogg Pact for the Renunciation of War as one more barrier erected by international co-operation against war. Sir Austen, discussing a recent private talk he had had with British journalists said:

"Let me say definitely and explicitly that I said nothing to belie the important nature of the Kellogg Pact. If I had done so, it would have been in contradiction with every public utterance which I have made since the pact was proposed to us and would be directly contrary to the spirit in which both the British Government and the British people welcomed and supported Mr. Kellogg's initiative."

"Since I spoke to the British press I have had an opportunity which I had not then, of reading President Hoover's inaugural address and though our thoughts were naturally expressed in different language, I discovered no great difference between the President's said and what I said to the press here."

"Peace, said the President, will become a reality only through self-restraint and active effort in friendship and helpfulness. It is to such a change in international outlook and in the standards in international relations that I, like the President, look to make real and solid the improved conditions which already reign among us."

Later Sir Austen said:

"President Hoover himself, in the passage from which I have already quoted, observed that peace can be promoted by limitation of armaments and by the creation of instrumentalities for the peaceful settlement of controversies. I agree with this statement. Each new affirmation of the sanctity of peace and of the limitation of each of us to maintain it, helps forward the discussion of disarmament as having regard to the difficulties which we have already experienced."

**RIVER IMPROVEMENT FUND IS \$41,587,960**

WASHINGTON (AP)—Allotment of \$41,587,960 for river and harbor improvement and maintenance for fiscal year beginning July 1 has been announced by the Secretary of War.

Last December it was estimated \$45,781,880 could be profitably expended during the coming year. The allotments are larger in some cases and smaller in others than those estimated in December. They include: Portland Harbor, Me., \$13,700; Saco River, Me., \$15,400; Boston Harbor, Mass., \$50,000; Cape Cod Canal, Mass., \$120,000; Harbor of Refuge at Nantucket, Mass., \$40,000; New London Harbor, Conn., \$20,000; Connecticut River, below Hartford, Conn., \$50,000; Branford Harbor, Conn., \$7500; New Haven Harbor, Conn., \$85,000.

**NEW YORK'S TRAFFIC PLAN AGAIN CHANGED**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Four modifications of the theater zone traffic rules have just been adopted by Grover A. Whalen, Police Commissioner, following conference with civic association officials.

The changes shorten the time during which all right and left turns are prohibited in Broadway and other longitudinal streets in the theater zone, lighten the parking restrictions, extend the period during which commercial vehicles may enter the zone, and provide special police permits for trucks having legitimate business in the area during the theater hours.

## AVIATION

## Canada Installs Transmitters

AN ANNOUNCEMENT has just been made at the offices of the Ontario Provincial Air Force that the 22 ships of the service will be radio equipped for this summer's operations in the northern bush. These planes, 10 H. S. 21, flying boats, 11 D. H. Moths, and a De Havilland 61 eight-passenger mother ship, will start operations again early this spring, protecting the northern forests from fire by daily patrol and by rushing fire fighters and apparatus to the scene of bush fires. The radio apparatus to be carried has undergone tests under actual working conditions for several years now with decided success.

The ships will be able to communicate with any of the nine land-based stations operated by the forestry service in the northern bush. Short-wave radio is used with low-powered sets, the airplane transmitters having a range of 400 miles.

The American air mail record of 1962 miles an hour has been broken, according to C. B. Coombs of International Airways of Canada, Ltd. He states that the record run from Kansas City to Dallas was bettered when a mail plane on the Toronto-Montreal service completed the distance of 231 miles in 100 minutes, averaging 138 miles an hour.

Two Fairchild cabin planes arrived at Winnipeg from the Pas a few days ago, after coming in from Mistake Bay, Chesterfield Inlet, Hudson Bay country. The two ships were the last of the four of the Dominion Explorers, Ltd., to arrive back at civilization. The four planes have flown more than 8000 miles in the summer, taking part of the trip to the country around Chesterfield Inlet which had never before been covered by white men. The ships went in to do preparatory work for the big mining drive which is to be made this spring.

In charge of the flying section of the expedition this past season were Captain Broatch and Capt. Charles Sutton. On their arrival at Winnipeg the two planes made a trip in from the Pas in three hours and 45 minutes, being one of the best times made between the city and the frontier town, nearly 400 miles to the north.

Owing to terrific gales and bad ice conditions, the mail between the mainland and Prince Edward Island, Canada's smallest province, was disrupted late last month. Fairchild Aviation, Ltd., of Granville, Quebec, were engaged by the federal authorities to arrange for an air mail service till the boats were running again. Two planes were dispatched to Moncton, N. B., from where they

hopped off for the island province with the mail.

It is learned that night flying along the western lines is possible in the near future. Radio beacons and light beacons will be installed along the routes at an early date.

Canada's Governor-General, Viscount Willingdon, and Lady Willingdon recently paid a visit to the Ottawa Air Station of the Royal Canadian Air Force. Work was carried on as usual to give the distinguished guests a chance to see the daily routine.

**Minot's Light**

MINOT'S LIGHT today guards one of the most treacherous shoals of the north Atlantic coast. A finny iron lighthouse which was erected there in 1847 was completely demolished in 1851, and it was not until 1855 that Capt. B. S. Alexander of the United States Engineers was assigned the job of erecting a sturdy, permanent light to warn mariners of the shoal.

The majority who were familiar with the shoal were positive that no permanent lighthouse could be erected. The only rock on which the structure might be built was completely under water except at low tide, and even then breakers continually washed over it.

The men under Captain Alexander's supervision were able to work only a few hours a week, and even then they had to be hauled up and down the rock with ropes in order to keep at work. Three small boats were constantly in attendance, picking up the workmen who were washed off the rock. But in spite of the tremendous difficulties involved, Minot's Light was finished in one day less than five years, having cost about \$300,000. It is still standing—a monument to the Engineers of the United States Army and to the courage of Captain Alexander.

To the mariner coming up the coast in any kind of weather, "143" is positive assurance that Minot's is "on the job."

The story of Minot's, just outside of Boston Harbor, was dramatized as the next Socynoyan Sketch through the NBC on Tuesday night, March 12, at 7:30, eastern time.

This Socynoyan Sketch is distributed under WEAP, WTIC, WJAR, WTAC, WWSH, WGY, WGR and WEEL.

**New Light From Diogenes' Lantern**

Diogenes, the most eccentric of all philosophers, who retired within his barrel 2000 years ago, hopelessly disgusted with the world, will emerge Tuesday night, March 12, to furnish entertaining material for the Three-In-One Theater skit through the NBC at 9, eastern time or 8 central time.

According to the title of the burlesque, Diogenes will at last "see the light," light shed presumably from his own famous lantern. The sketch is one of a series called "Embarrassing Moments of History." The musical part of the program features Mabel Zeckler, soprano, in songs of the past.

This program will be distributed through WJZ, WBZ and WBAC, WBAL, WKDA, WLW, KYW, KWK and WREN.

**Curtis Institute Presents Four Star Pupils**

Lucie Stern, Charlotte Simons, Clarence Reinert and Max Aronoff, four star Curtis pupils, will make up a musical program of solo numbers that the Curtis Institute of Music will present on Tuesday evening, March 12, at 10, eastern time, or 7, Pacific time, its next program over a coast-to-coast hookup of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Charlotte Simons, who has spent three years at the Curtis Institute studying with Marcella Sembrich, is a soprano of unusual talent. She made her debut in "Boheme" with the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company, and has just returned from a very successful recital in Chicago. Miss Simons has selected four French songs for her offering on

**Runningham RADIO TUBES**

**Fit Companions for Fine Receivers**

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**Fit Companions for Fine Receivers**

**FOR SALE**

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Beautifully situated home of 8 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 colored baths, the kitchen, electric refrigerator, electric controlled heat, sun porch; double garage; grounds completely landscaped; sprinkler system; pool; near Hollywood Blvd.; \$25,000. MR. STILLWELL, 2000 N. Cerrito Pl., Granite 2078.

**Pasadena Rentals**

Complete lists of furnished or unfurnished houses with prices, descriptions and photographs mailed on request. Write your requirements.

**Dotten-Van Houten Co.**

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA  
30 N. Los Robles Wakefield 2156

**Local Classified**

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR RENT—In convenient location apartment house, restricted ownership; 3-room apartment, east, south and north outlook; favorable terms for long lease or sale. Address Box G-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

**ART WORK**

Made and Remodeled  
MARTY STEELE, 646 W. 125 ST. N.Y.C.

**General Classified**

**FOR SALE**

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## DAILY FEATURES

## One Minute Biographies.



Who: HADRIAN.

Where: The Roman Empire.

When: First to second centuries.

Why famous: A Roman Emperor, proclaimed by the army and the Senate on Aug. 11, 117 A. D. He had distinguished himself as a brave general, and this was to his advantage for his first task as Emperor was to put down insurrections which had broken out in Egypt, Palestine and Syria. Hadrian, desiring peace above all else, then resolved to limit the eastern boundaries of the Empire and to abandon the territory beyond the River Euphrates. Thus peace concluded and the barbarians repulsed.

Hadrian was then free to return to Rome where he pursued a policy of liberality. He was tactful and moderate in his dealings with the Senate, he was an able administrator of the Government, he was considered of the pleasure and well-being of the populace. During the latter part of his reign he caused magnificent buildings to be erected at Rome, notably the castle of St. Angelo and a temple in honor of Venus and Roma.

During about 15 years of his reign Hadrian was traveling through the provinces of his Empire. He journeyed even to Britain where, to protect the Roman possessions against attacks from the Picts and the Scots, he had built a great wall 70 miles long, stretching from the Tyne to the Solway Firth. Portions of it remain to this day, and it is possible to point out spots where once stood the watchtowers of the sentinels.

Hadrian visited also his provinces along the Rhine and the Danube, making safe the frontiers by palisades or chains of forts. He beautified many a city in Gaul, and upon Athens especially he lavished adornment, restoring at least a measure of the glory of Periclean days. In addition to his powers as governor of the vast Empire and conqueror of its foes, Hadrian insured the safety of his territories and delighted to adorn the chief of his cities. He was a lover of the arts as well as an administrator.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What European country has ratified the Pact of Paris with but 12 dissenting votes?—Editorial. . . . . 20

2. Who is not ready for praise?—Saying. . . . . 20

3. How many tin cans were used in the United States last year?—Editorial Notes. . . . . 20

4. What is the latest thing in beach lounging suits?—Fashions Page. . . . . 20

5. What Scotsman became one of America's most famous naval heroes?—One Minute Biographies. . . . . 20

Grade Yourself

What Is Your Percentage?

## A Word a Day

## Reverence

It is evident that the earliest basis for reverence was awe, for in the Hebrew and Greek words as well as in the Latin "revere," and "vereri," to fear, or to feel awe, the idea of profound respect mingled with fear or awe was predominant.

Happy are we today who believe that while the sense of respect remains, affection is taking the place of fear, and while in some cases it is mingled with awe, the emphasis is placed rather on solemnity than on terror.

The inclusiveness of the word itself is exemplified in the fact that it not only stands for the feeling of profound respect, but also the act of revering as an obsequious or bow, and still further the quality or character which calls forth veneration.

"Veneration" is deemed exalted reverence, and when worshipful regard is directed toward that which is sacred or divine, veneration may be the preferred term.

Reverence is a word to live with day by day, for we may reverence many things which we neither dread, nor are in awe of, nor adore, and yet which are exalted in our consciousness.

Reverence should be accorded on the first syllable. The first e is as in end, the second as in maker, the third, as in recent.

"And none so poor to do him reverence."

## What They Say

Dr. Charles B. Ackley: "If we cannot use our liberty properly we may have to return to the ancient methods of command and domination."

Dean Virginia Gildersleeve: "It is hard to realize that people can be different from ourselves and yet not be inferior."

Dwight Bradley: "If religion is to enter business it must be as the master and not merely as an invited guest."

## A Quotation for Today

HOWEVER things may seem, no evil thing is success, and no good thing is failure.

—LONGFELLOW

## Odds and Ends

## New York's Population

New York City claims a population equal to that of the states of Montana, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming, North Dakota and South Dakota combined.

## Dallies in the United States

Four new dallies were added to the newspaper field in the United States last year, making a total of 2239 daily newspapers in the country.

Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch: Manufacturers are now getting out what they call "striking" new automobiles. Look out, pedestrians!

Altitude Flight Unofficial: Two United States Army fliers recently attained an unofficial altitude record of 39,000 feet in an airplane. The record was not recognized, due to the fact that the fliers did not land on the same field that they started from.

Arkansas Gazette: The next great improvement in radio should be a set with low frequency payments.

Origin of Grapefruit: The popular breakfast entrée, the grapefruit, is said to have been introduced into Florida in the sixteenth century, by the Spaniards.

## The Children's Corner

## Winnie and Jerry

## A True Story

CA-DA! Ca-da! Ca-da! Ca-da! High up on the slopes of Hebron Pastures, Daddy Innes was calling to the sheep that had been grazing all day on the green grass which grew in abundance.

Virginia and Phyllis had accompanied their daddy, climbing over rocks and chasing around bushes in search of pretty wild flowers. Now they were ready to rest a bit. The cool shade of a near-by maple tree looked inviting, and they were soon

bottle, all it with nice warm milk, and feed her. The other one we named Geraldine Farrar, though we always called her Jerry, for short. She had a white face, and was also brought up on a bottle, but she had a very strong "baa," quite a nice voice.

"Winnie and Jerry were great pals, and always roamed about the pastures together. One day Frank, an old greyhound dog that lived down the road, found them feeding outside the gate. He chased them inside, and they ran straight to their mistress, and never once again did they ever go outside the gate."

"Some people say that sheep are stupid, but I'm sure they wouldn't if they knew Winnie and Jerry. At night, while we used to put all the other sheep in the fold, we would let Winnie and Jerry roam about as they wished, for we knew they would never wander away."

"One night we were awakened about 3 o'clock by hearing Winnie baaing very steadily as she walked back and forth between the barn and the house door. Wondering what was the cause of all the noise, I arose, lighted my lantern, and went out to the barn. What do you suppose I found?"

Neither Virginia nor Phyllis could guess.

"Well, in some mysterious way Jerry had slipped down through that hole where I pitch hay down to the barn cellar for the big cattle. She wasn't hurt at all, but my! how frightened she was to see all the steers and oxen standing around looking at her. I picked her up and carried her upstairs. She was quite a load, I can tell you, for her wool was very heavy, and she weighed about 85 pounds. Winnie was delighted to have her dear playmate safe again, and they both went to their beds and all was peaceful again."

"Now if sheep are stupid, why did Winnie try to make us hear and come to the aid of her chum when she believed her to be in danger?"

The sheep were now gathering about, ready to go back to the barn, and as both the children had enjoyed a nice rest, as well as a true story, they were ready to go home too, for it was supper time and they knew that Mother had prepared a nice supper for them."

Q. What is that which is full of holes and yet holds water?  
A. A sponge.

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## I Record only the Sunny Hours



## Friends in Need

THE old saying, "A friend in need is a friend indeed," was proved true here recently in a very humane way.

While three small boys were ice-skating, a horse came down to the river's edge and began pawing at the ice. One of the boys went up to it and began petting it, but it continued to paw. Then the boys perceived that the horse wanted a drink.

But the river was frozen apparently solid, and there was nothing with which to chop the ice. So they all took off their skates and began the irksome task of using them to dig a hole big enough for a horse's head.

For a while things looked hopeless, but the little chaps continued to chop away, while the horse waited patiently.

Finally they saw the sparkle of water, and their joy eclipsed all the work. The horse drank his fill and went away, no doubt feeling that he had not only found water, but three true friends.

## Labor Is Blessed

THE story of a "man start" is related in a contribution from Miss E. C. K. Williamsport, Pa. Having been obliged to be a shut-in for many months, a man who had enjoyed a high salary, but whose resources were now strained to the limit, faced the world again. After much searching he told his wife that a \$12-a-week job was the best he could find. "Let us be grateful for that much good, and for the opportunity to work," she replied. With this encouragement he accepted the work—and within two months his salary had been trebled, proving to their joy that the right use of the single talent one may possess will bring added blessings.

## The Promise Fulfilled

A SIMPLE proof of the Way-shower's promise, "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again," was witnessed recently in a schoolroom in Uniontown, Pa., according to a contribution from F. H. C. Cadell, O. For Valentine's Day, two little children tried to repay some of their teacher's many kindnesses by purchasing an appropriate remembrance of the day. To do this they were obliged to spend their two nickels which otherwise would have bought their meager lunch. Learning of their sacrifice, the teacher reciprocated by buying them both a hearty dinner.

## In Lighter Vein



If your old car decreased in size as much as in value—

Boil it down—

If you've got a thought that's happy—

Boil it down.

Make it short and crisp and snappy—

Boil it down.

When your thought its coin has minted,

Down the page your pen has sprinted,

If you want your effort printed—

Boil it down.

Take out every surplus letter—

Boil it down.

Fewer syllables the better—

Boil it down.

Make your meaning plain. Express it. So we'll know—not merely guess it. Then, my friend, ere you address it, Boil it down.

Cut out all the extra trimmings—

Boil it down.

Skim it well—then skim the skimmings—

Boil it down.

When your pen has sprinted, Send it on, and we'll begin to Boil it down.

—Royal Arcanum Bulletin.

## Fine Him

A gushing young lady was chatting with a modern and somewhat eccentric poet and novelist, when a typically collegiate young friend of hers approached them. Somewhat flustered by his arrival, she sought to cover her embarrassment with lyric innuendoes. The college boy stood gruffly by, watching the writer's suave mannerisms.

"How fine!" she bubbled. "How fine it is to be a poet! To run a fine, Italian hand through myriads of words! Fine!"

"Fine?" suddenly interrupted the collegiate. "It ought to be imprisonment!"

## Old Companions

Diner (to waiter who has served him two eggs): "But I told you 'one strictly fresh egg'."

Waiter: "I know, sir, but we sort of felt sorry about separating them—they've been together so long."

## The Down Payment

"Now that the Joneses have their new car I suppose they are out quite a bit."

"Oh, no, just the first installment."

## New York

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### The Duties of Minorities

STRESS is being laid on the duties of minorities. Hitherto much has been heard about their rights, and it has sometimes been forgotten that in return for privileges they owe fidelity to the country in which they live. The whole subject has been brought up by the Germano-Polish discussions respecting the inhabitants of Upper Silesia, and the League of Nations will be compelled sooner or later to examine the problem thoroughly. These racial, religious and cultural minorities necessarily exist in nearly all European countries, and the League is charged with their protection. Yet much as everybody sympathizes with minorities it is ultimately undesirable that anything should be done to emphasize their difference from the people of the country to which they belong. Rather should their affinities be developed with a view to their early assimilation.

They cannot be expected to abandon their affection for the country of their origin. But they are expected to accommodate themselves to the country they inhabit. They are entitled to keep their customs, but they must obey the laws. It is impossible to prevent them from preserving their individuality, but it is natural that they should be prevented from agitating against national institutions. Their grievances should be redressed, but should not be used with a propagandist aim. What was intended by the peace-makers was that minorities should not be dragged into it. It was not intended that they should be allowed liberty to intrigue.

Often a racial minority constitutes a buffer between the country of origin and the country to which, for geographical, economic, strategic or diplomatic reasons, it was considered necessary to allocate it. Rightly understood the functions of such a minority might be those of a bridge. They should not be those of a barrier. Friendliness to the old race should not imply hostility to the new administration. It would be difficult to frame a general rule which would indicate precisely at what point the relations with the one country may properly be suspected as treasonable to the other country, but with ordinary good will the question should not arise. Obviously, it would be wrong for the country of origin to employ a minority in a neighboring country as a tool of its policy. It is dangerous to seize the opportunity of promoting irredentist claims.

While the rights of minorities are recognized by treaties and conventions, while their equality is assured and sometimes their language safeguarded under guarantee of the League, it is clearly hoped that minorities will co-operate and voluntarily accept their gradual fusion. The protection of them is temporary during the transition period. It is intended to facilitate the welding process. Absorption, not differentiation, is the final objective. In the meantime, if a minority feels itself oppressed it can petition the League, but it must not produce the impression that it is systematically and unfairly accusing the government. The League, too, must exercise tact and not seem to be meddling with domestic matters or interfering with the sovereignty of a nation.

With jealousies, rivalries and the traditional belief of certain races in their superiority, this problem of minorities is acute in Europe. Yet if administrations are animated by sentiments of justice, honesty and kindness the problem will largely disappear. It is in the interest of Poland, for example, to treat the Germans in Upper Silesia with exemplary solicitude and thus eventually convert them completely into Polish citizens. It is against Polish interests to antagonize them. On the other hand, it is in the interest of Germany to refrain from goading the Germans in Poland against the Poles and exciting the Poles against Germany's former nationals. If Germany wants to see the minority well treated it should encourage that minority to conform to the Polish régime. Altogether it is good faith and pacific purpose which are the keys to this as to other problems of the new Europe.

### Quebec Again Rebuffs Women

WITH that persistence for which women fighting for the franchise have ever been noted, the women of Quebec and their champions in Parliament keep steadily pressing their efforts to obtain the vote. They periodically knock at the door asking for admission and demanding their inherent and fundamental right of citizenship, and the door is as regularly, figuratively speaking, shut in their faces.

This scene was again enacted a few days ago when the Quebec Legislature rejected the bill to enfranchise the women of the Province. All the stock reactionary arguments were employed, such as women's place being exclusively in the home, the vote having a coarsening effect on women, and so on. The bill was defeated by a vote of fifty to sixteen. These figures, however, are not nearly so discouraging as they appear on the surface, for they show a gain of five over those of the previous year, when the franchise bill was last introduced. The constant dropping of water will wear away the most adamant of stone, and in this age of the rapid advance of women in every vocation of life and in every

country, even the conservative, not to say reactionary, Quebec legislators will at last have to bow to the inevitable and accept the co-operation of "their sisters and their cousins and their aunts" in working out their varied problems.

### The Forged Treaty

THE discovery that the alleged secret treaty between Belgium and France, which purported to outline a plan for co-operation in time of war against Germany, is the output of the active forgery bureau, which every now and then excites the world by some such fake, makes ridiculous the whole serious discussion regarding it which has been going on in the newspapers for some weeks. The better informed journalists and most of the attachés of the foreign offices of Europe from the very first looked upon this treaty with suspicion. They refused to comment upon it or to discuss its bearing upon international affairs. They are entitled now to point the finger of scorn and of ridicule at those who have been seriously discussing it as a negation of the Kellogg-Briand pact, and a menace to the peace of Europe.

The Christian Science Monitor has long urged, upon such newspapers as do discuss international affairs, a policy of restraint and caution in the publication of anything which might tend to arouse hard feelings between nations. A certain eagerness to publish and comment upon anything which savors of the sensational leads too many organs of public opinion to help along national misunderstandings by constantly harping on and magnifying their causes, even though those causes be as irrational as this alleged treaty. Three days ago, in England and in all parts of the Continent, this document was supposed to furnish a new cause for international suspicion and distrust. Now it is proved never to have existed at all except as the product of the pen of a practical joker, who insists he did it only "for fun".

The incident should be a warning to writers upon international affairs. Legitimate treaties are all registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations at Geneva. Alleged secret treaties not so registered should be regarded with circumspection, and comment upon them deferred until their authenticity can be established beyond a doubt.

### Too Liberal Jury Exemptions

ONE of the chief obstacles to prompt and equitable trial by jury in American state courts is the low standard of the juries themselves. How can juries have high levels of intelligence when long lists of professional men and groups of the most successful and able citizens are excluded by law from jury duty? In New York a campaign is now under way to raise the standards of panels by bringing back the professional men and other exempted classes to the jury box. A bill has been introduced in both houses of the State Legislature for this end, and the State Crime Commission has issued what it describes as a "call to arms" to all citizens to fight the law's errors and delays by enlisting under the flag of this campaign.

New York's example is an illustration of what has happened in scores of other states. Little by little, class by class, the exemptions from jury service have been extended until judges in many jurisdictions throw up their hands in despair in their efforts to give litigants a trial "by their peers." Here is a partial list of exemptions from jury duty in New York State at present, as contained in Paragraph 546 of the State Code:

1. A clergyman or a minister of any religion;
2. Officers, attendants, teachers and others employed in state asylums;
3. Employees at prisons, jails and almshouses;
4. Doctors, optometrists, pharmacists, veterinarians and embalmers;
5. Attorneys and counsellors at law;
6. Professors, teachers, editors, writers, artists and reporters;
7. Employees of glass, cotton, linen, woolen or iron manufacturing companies;
8. Superintendents, engineers or collectors on canals;
9. Engineers and firemen on steam vessels;
10. Employees of railroads, other than street railroads; telegraphers of railroads or press associations;
11. Officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private of the national guard; or a person who has been honorably discharged from the national guard, after five years service;
12. Veterans of military forces of the state, after seven years faithful service;
13. Members of fire companies or one who has served faithfully five years;
14. Licensed engineers of boilers;
15. A person otherwise specially exempted by law.

This list can be duplicated, with certain additions and omissions, in many other states. There has been the inclination to give exemption from jury duty as a sort of reward for "faithful service," or as a recognition of the professional standing of certain classes of citizens. In view of lists like the above one wonders that any intelligent jury is ever obtained. Stories of juries that fail to convict, of others that permit grave miscarriages of justice, are understandable when these facts are considered. Nor is this all. In addition to the general exemptions in New York, shown above, there are special laws applicable to New York and Kings counties in which additional exempt groups are included. The bill now before the New York Legislature would wipe the slate clean, save for a few state officials, and would leave the question of exemption to be determined by the trial court itself. If the phrase "a jury of their peers" is not to become a farce, this bill deserves to pass; furthermore the action in New York should be duplicated in other states where similar exempt classes exist.

### Power and Scenery, Allies

IN SPITE of the serious unemployment problem in Scotland, in spite of the necessity for stemming the flow of emigration, and in spite of the obvious benefits which the inhabitants would derive, there is widespread opposition to the West Highland, Galloway and Grampian power schemes. The opposition, in organized form, is expressed in a recent report of the Association for the Preservation of Rural Scotland. It is based on the disfigurement of beauty spots, disturbance to localities and problematical advantages.

Few will deny there is much to be said for the association's standpoint on scenery. A power station is apt to strike anything but a happy note

amid the natural grandeur of the hills. Pipe lines, derelict river beds, dry "waterfalls" and exposed areas devoid of vegetation are unattractive. Nor are they likely to leave a good impression upon the tourist brought up with the tradition that amid the Highlands he will find, in their primitive beauty, heather-covered braes, misty-topped mountains, deep glens and lochs, famous in song and story; and low dwellings, whose hearthstones glow in warm hospitality, forming a substantial link with the past.

But the disturbance to localities is on less secure ground. For the disturbance, so called, usually signifies change, and without it there can be no progress. On still weaker foundation is the argument against the advantages to be derived from the projects. Public utility developments elsewhere are sufficient answer to that. Cheap power is recognized as the key to industrial progress. And with cheap power, employment would increase, not because of the new power stations—for the labor they would absorb would be comparatively small—but in the industries which would inevitably spring up alongside such stations.

Scotland needs new industries, and there is no reason why the engineer, ever resourceful, should not be able to co-operate with the defender of natural grandeur in so arranging his projects that the needs of the new generation may be served without serious impairment to the beauty and amenities of the countryside. It can be done, and in such a way that Scotsmen will find the land of cherished memories unaltered in essential features when they return for a visit in response to the call of the poet:

Come back to the glen, to the glen, to the glen,  
And there shall a welcome be waiting for you.

### All Must Ride

THE automobile for 1929 has that indefinable something built right into it which for lack of a better name must be called class. It matters not whether the car is listed for \$500 or \$15,000, or at any price in between, the whole vehicle looks and acts like the best. The principal difference between the vehicle low in price and the one marked high enough to attract the attention of a certain few is that one is custom made from the engine up, while the other comes out of the same mold as a hundred thousand others.

A few years ago, some merchant tailors began to wonder if they could meet the rent on account of the lack of trade coming to pay for a name rather than a suit. So it was with the custom-built automobile manufacturers, and the big cars designed to suit individual fancies are rapidly going out of the manufacturing picture. Buyers today look for value rather than name plates.

Some wonderful automobiles have been built for the high-priced market. They have been exquisitely finished both outside and inside. Every possible refinement was furnished to please the fastidious. The power plants could develop 125 horsepower just as naturally as a four-cylinder motor could keep running smoothly at thirty miles an hour. They were good to look at, good to drive, most enjoyable in the passenger seats, and were fine to own, although the upkeep was decidedly steep.

Think of the famous names that have passed into the motor vehicle discard: Lozier, who made a car that even today would be admired by engineers. Simplex, with the cast aluminum body integral with the chassis. Macfarlane, whose stately limousines and town cars graced many a social gathering. And many others whose names brought praise from every genuine motorist. They could not stand the manufacturing expense which went with such exquisite finish.

Motorists all over the United States became convinced that the automobile dollar could buy more than any other dollar in the world. Pages of news matter and pictures proved that the day of the big mansion and its necessary accessory, the custom-made limousine, cabriolet, town car and brougham had gone the way of long skirts and knee-length hair. Youth had come into the picture and would have none of the old-time frills.

Today the sport car with extra seats for added passengers is the most popular vehicle. It expresses activity, vivacity and color. It has speed, with just a dash of daring to heighten the effect. And beneath the hood it is just as docile at fifty miles an hour as it is at twenty. Better still, the cost is low enough for almost any member of the family to meet. This could never have been true of the custom-made vehicle. So, 1929 will pass into history as the year in which youth dictated the designs of motor vehicles and the manufacturers built them accordingly; and incidentally sold them in greater quantities than ever before.

### Editorial Notes

Lord Eustace Percy, president of the Board of Education in Britain, and thus a Cabinet Minister responsible for the early training of a large section of the English-speaking race, told a good story against himself at a gathering of City men in London. When he was first appointed to his present job, he said, an old and respected schoolmaster said to him: "My dear boy, I am glad to see you in this position. I once played bridge with a president and a parliamentary secretary of the Board of Education. Neither of them knew anything about education, and one of them did not even know anything about bridge." No matter what Lord Percy's qualifications may be, therefore, as an educationist, he is at any rate no worse equipped than some of his predecessors.

Now is the time for some enterprising radio-casting station to set up a microphone in the woods to pick up the spring song of linnet and thrush, bobolink, bluebird, and oriole. By the turn of the dial the city air can then be filled "with the murmur and sound of spring."

"It's rather warm here, won't you please turn on the cold?" Will this be heard in the homes of the near future, now that an electric room cooler, said to lower the temperature in an average size room ten degrees in thirty minutes, has been introduced?

### "After You, My Dear Alphonse!"

SAID Shakespeare, "There's such a divinity doth hedge a king." The divine right of kings has faded somewhat since Shakespeare's day, but he might well have used the term tyranny rather than divinity; for there still exists a tyranny which not only tries to control rulers, but great and small, but also burdens all who aspire or claim to be absolutely conventional: the tyranny of etiquette. Numerous incidents are on record showing the extremes to which this stern tyrant may go. Even in our own democratic and informal day one hears of incidents that cause dignified and august personages to become objects of amusement, and yet the dear creatures are only obeying the demands of rigid formality.

In his "Curiosities of Literature," Disraeli gives many anecdotes of exaggerated etiquette. Philip III of Spain might be said to have paid the "supreme penalty" because of obedience to this grim tyrant. He sat before an excessively hot fire, and instead of "damping" it—that was beneath his kingly dignity and no one came to his rescue!—he suffered "correctly" and succumbed, a victim to court etiquette!

Another story, more amusing and not so tragic, is told of one of the last queens of France. The lady discovered some dust on the royal bedstead. She called this to the attention of her maid of honor. The maid sent for the valet de chambre to the queen, and she sent for the valet de chambre to the king. The latter valet studied the dust for an hour, and then decided that it was not his business! The dust must be removed by the official housekeepers. They were sent for, but could not decide which one was the official dust remover. At the end of two months they were still trying to decide. The queen became disgusted with the delay, and cut the "red tape" by taking a feather duster and removing the dust herself! Consternation! Horrors! Scandal! That a queen of France should be so wanting in etiquette!

The court of Louis XIV was so smothered in ceremony that it took four people to serve the king a glass of water! Frederick the Great said that he felt his first act upon becoming king should be to appoint someone to attend to the social demands of his court, as he had no time for fuss and frills.

One of the most exacting unwritten laws surrounding royalty, a law accepted in some royal houses even into the twentieth century, is that which declares the person of majesty to be sacred. The royal person must not be touched by any but royalty or "gracées." A story is told of one of the queens of Spain who fell from her horse. Her foot caught in the stirrup and she was in danger, but no one who happened to be near could help her because they could not help her without touching her! Two cavaliers, however, had the temerity to run to her aid, and then prepared to flee the kingdom lest they lose their heads for daring to touch the queen's person! The king, fortunately, was a man of sense and pardoned them. A similar thing occurred when the present King Alfonso was a child. He fell on the grand staircase and would have been injured, but a footman, new and ignorant of the royal ruling, caught the boy and thus saved him. The footman was dismissed for the crime of touching the royal child, but the queen, a mother as well as a monarch, softened the punishment by giving the man money and finding a place for him in the northern part of the kingdom. While the underlying aim of these exactions may be to protect royal personages, it often looks like a case of "penny wise and pound foolish."

The spread of republics and the growth of democratic ideas has done away with much exacting formality, yet there is still enough of it to cause its victims at times to rebel. It is interesting to note in a country like the United States the contrasts in the social fabric. At times extreme conventional governs; at others there is an utter lack of it. Customs differ even with localities.

Nowhere are these differences more noticeable than in the manners and customs of the White House. Social amenities have differed with each president. Each has

been more or less a law unto himself. Washington, for instance, was extremely formal. At all of his receptions he appeared in formal dress—black velvet, powdered wig, knee breeches, sword, shoe buckles, yellow gloves, cocked hat held in one hand. He stood with his back to the fireplace and facing the door through which his guests were ushered—and only those known to him were invited.

At 3 o'clock the first guest entered. Washington bowed to each visitor, but did not shake hands. The visitors formed a circle around the room. At 3:15 the door was closed. Then the President walked around the circle and spoke a few words to each guest, after which he returned to the fireplace. The visitors approached him in turn, bowed, and retired. The reception was all over by 4 o'clock. This is not unlike the English court of the present day.

The early presidents followed more or less closely Washington's example. President Monroe, it is said, mingled freely with his guests, and was "the life of the party" at his functions. Lincoln adapted himself easily in spite of his reputation for awkwardness. Grant disliked a dress suit, and said he would rather storm a fort than attempt a dance. Arthur was a master of social niceties, and lived sumptuously and meticulously at the White House. Buchanan expressed his originality in his dress, and was inaugurated in a coat whose lining of black satin was stitched to represent the thirty-one states of the then Union. Roosevelt was constantly shocking the martinet, and his daughter Alice followed suit.

One story of the lady which I have always enjoyed is of an incident which occurred at her wedding in the White House. There was a big wedding cake, and of course it must be cut by the bride. The knife provided for this purpose proved too dull for the lady. Turning to a dignified armchair standing near her, she called, "Oh, Major, let me have your sword to cut the cake with!" The major never batted an eyelash, but gallantly drew his sword, took it by the blade, and handed it to the lady. She brandished it aloft, and between the slashing sword and the scrambling friends, the cake was soon demolished so that scarcely a crumb was left!

It was President Jackson who inaugurated the public reception, and extreme formality went to the four winds. According to newspaper accounts of these early public affairs, they were "crushes" in every sense of the word. Buttons were torn off, hats lost, watches disappeared, canes were broken, dresses ruined, and chaos appeared to reign. These public receptions were very hard on the President and the "First Lady." The handshaking part especially was very wearing. It is said that on one occasion Lincoln's fingers were actually blistered. Hayes had to choose between giving up the handshaking and giving up the use of his hand and arm. Mrs. Cleveland had a habit of stepping forward when she shook hands, and it is recorded that at one reception she took 9000 steps and shook 9000 hands!

All attempts to limit the number at these receptions seemed vain. Finally President McKinley devised the scheme of having cards of invitation printed to cover all receptions and admit only those who had cards. President Roosevelt, in an effort still further to relieve the congestion, made it necessary for applicants to state which reception they wished to attend.

These illustrations show two phases of the subject—the etiquette of kings, a sort of self-imposed tyranny, and the demands of democracy where a certain amount of formality, etiquette, call it what you will, is necessary to protect a busy executive from the demands of the importunate, the selfish, the thoughtless, those who would make of the Chief Executive a constant exhibit, and keep him always on parade!

When all is said and done, it is cause for congratulation to be just an ordinary citizen or an average housewife. As we are free to have but one dinner roll and one slice of our iceberg lettuce with a knife without fear of being socially ostracized, of scandalizing the Nation, or being the cause of international complications! G. L. M.

### Notes From Brisbane, Queensland

BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND—SYDNEY has its harbor and its magnificent surfing beaches; Melbourne, its Collins Street and its beautiful parks and gardens; Adelaide, its broad, tree-adorned thoroughfares, its picturesque churches and its imposing lofty ranges; Perth, its lovely Swan River; Hobart, its snow-topped Mt. Wellington and its beautiful harbor; and Brisbane, its Mt. Coot-tha, a sylvan retreat of enchanting beauty, four miles from the general post office. Queenslanders are proud of their Mt. Coot-tha, or "One Tree Hill," as it is generally called. From the summit of Mt. Coot-tha—it is hardly a mountain, because it is possible to walk to the peak comfortably in three-quarters of an hour—a magnificent near-city panoramic view is obtained.

The city itself nestles at its feet; the Brisbane River, with waving palms and eucalyptus and camphor laurels adorning its banks, can be seen winding its way to the sea. Moreton Bay, a great patch of blue, thirty-five miles wide, away in the distance, is clearly visible, with the lighthouse on Moreton Island showing the way to the sea. Rugged mountains, always clad in a blue haze, as soft as silk, hills and valleys, patches of farm lands and many a tiny township delight the eye of the beholder. The Mayor of Brisbane (Ald. W. A. Jolly), a lover of the beautiful, holds as many civic receptions there as he possibly can. He prefers to show visitors the loveliness of Brisbane from the summit of Mt. Coot-tha rather than from his sumptuous offices in the new City Hall in Albert Square, which cost nearly £1,000,000 to build.

Brisbane has in the last few months had an invasion of sportsmen from the South. These have included the bowlers from New South Wales and Victoria, to take part in interstate matches, and teams of schoolboys from Victoria, South Australia, and New South Wales to play the "Australian boys' football" under Australian rules. The "Australian" national game differs from Rugby. There is no scrumming or "scragging," a shove with the shoulders only being allowed. The play is more open than the Rugby game. The Australian code is played more in Victoria than in any other part of the Commonwealth. After the schoolboy footballers came the lacrosse players from Victoria. Lacrosse is becoming very popular in Queensland. The Mayor always tenders a civic reception to visiting sportsmen from the other states, or from overseas. He is a great believer in the value of sport in cementing national and international friendships.

A party of British natural scientists is now camped on Low Island, on the Great Barrier Reef, making investigations on fishes, coral formations, turtles, oysters, beche-de-mer, trochus shell. There are eighteen in the party, and they will remain there for thirteen months. The head of the expedition is Dr. Yonge, who, together with all the other members of the expedition and the leading natural scientists of Australia, is a keen advocate for the establishment of a marine biological station.

Brisbane is growing rapidly. There are now £2,000,000 worth of new buildings on hand, including three new theaters, banks, a cathedral costing £500,000 and offices.

The Shepherd Dog Association of Queensland has been making a determined fight for the Alsatian dog here. Recently the Commonwealth Government announced that the dog would be prohibited from Australia, as it was believed, if he crossed with the wild dingoo, a breed which would have the intelligence and strength of the Alsatian and the cunning and ferocity of the dingoo. Breeders and owners of Alsatis laugh at this, and chal-

lenge the Government to produce evidence that the Alsatian, which they claim is a docile and faithful dog, has been or could be really dangerous to the pastoral industry. In Melbourne the Alsatian Club succeeded in having the ban suspended, and the Shepherd Dog Association here waited on the Minister for Agriculture and Stock (W. Forgan Smith) with a similar object. Action has been deferred, but the dog has so many friends here that it is likely the ban will be removed entirely. Rin Tin Tin, the cinema hero, has been a powerful advocate for his brothers and sisters in this part of the world.

### Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

#### Would the Cook Object?

HENRY FORD, supreme organizer of "mechanized warfare" on the industrial front, has made another prophecy: "The day will come when cooking in the home will no longer be necessary. Meals will be delivered in a hot, appetizing condition to everyone." They may be hot and they may be appetizing, but it is by no means certain that the process will be completely satisfactory to all consumers. Domestic cooking is not, after all, a form of penal servitude but a fairly high art, and most women and a great many men take a natural interest in it. To cook family meals day after day and week after week, with no change at all for the operator, may become a dull routine and drudgery, but so do many forms of activity if there is no break in the obligation to pursue them. In the very nature of the subject there is more variety in cooking than there is in any other aspect of housework; there is only one way of brushing a floor, or even of bathing a baby, but there are any number of ways of cooking a dinner. And nothing could be more of a routine than an endless succession of mechanical meals delivered from a common center. What is more, the disappearance of the cook implies the disappearance of the kitchen, which would be a very vital organ to remove from the domestic system.

The first hearth was a kitchen hearth, and "the home" is an extension of that hearth; a home may lack a good many things, but up to now no home can lack a kitchen. Nevertheless, times change and ideas with them. The day may come when even the kitchen will vanish and the housewife will sit at a desk and administer what remains of the establishment by pressing buttons. Even the Queen of Hearts, seized by an old-fashioned whim, will be unable to make her own tarts, for there will be nowhere to make the pastry. She will have to pull a lever and they will be shot at her through a tube connected with the Tart Branch of the Communal Bakehouse and Biscuit Works.—Manchester Guardian.

#### The Greater Enemy

W. C. DURANT speaks of "thousands of otherwise law-abiding citizens who now are thoughtlessly encouraging and supporting the country's greatest enemy, the bootlegger."

A greater enemy of the country is the newspaper which, because it does not approve prohibition, deliberately encourages the bootlegger; deliberately preaches scorn of the dry law as a doctrine of liberty, and, by implication, if not directly, gives bootlegging the aid and comfort of its counsel.

The bootlegger is at least a criminal taking a criminal's chances. He is not one who holds himself out as a student of government and a promoter of civic welfare. He cannot, on the house, tell the population of a city that the prohibition law should be violated, and that if its violation causes many varieties of crime that will only show that the law should not have been passed.—Louisville (Ky.) Times.